TERMS The Principia

Published Weekly, for the Principle Association at No. 104 William Street, near John St. Rev. WILLIAM GOODELL, Rev. GEO. B. CHEEVER, D. D. Editors.

W. ALDEN, Publisher. Thums: Two Dollars a year, in advance. Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed Fifty cents a year in addition for the paper deliver

ed by carrier within Brooklyn or New York.

Adventisements.—Ten cents a line for each inser tion, payable in advance.

Norices.—All religious and other notices will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

PROSPECTUS. Our object, by this publication, is to promote pure religion sound morals duristan reforms; the abolition of slaveholding caste, the rum traille, and sindred crimes—the application of Christian principles to all the relations, duties, business arrange ments, and aims of life:—to the individual, the family, the Church, the State, the Nation—to the work of converting the

Church, the State, the Nation—to the work of converting the world to God, restoring the common brotherhood of main, an world to God, restoring the convent of the tendering Society the type of heaven. Our text book is the libble; our standard, the Divine law; our expediency, obed libble; our plan, the Gospel; our trust, the Divine promises our panoply, the whole armor of God.

Letters directed to WILLIAM GOODELL Editor, must be superscribed with our Post-Offi e box 4381, or we shall be subjected to additional postage. I checks or drafts should be made payable to

"J.W. Alden or order," and all remittances and business communications directed to "J. W. Alden, Publisher, Box 4381, New-York."

THE ARROW OF THE LORD'S DE-LIVERANCE.

in the Church of the Puritans, on the solemnity and greatness of our opportunities, and the guilt of rejecting or misusing them.

Il Kings: 13,18,19. And he smote thrice and stayed. And the man of God was wroth with him, and said. Tho

The narrative of which these words form portion is full of instruction in regard to our responsibilities, and opportunities, and the manner in which we are justly expected to meet them. Both the failure of the King of Israel, and the causes of it, convey a very solemn lesson. It shows how a man's character and previous habits may destroy his opportunities; or, what is the same thing, render him unaware of their existence, blind to their meaning, and incapacitated for their use. The failure in the present instance was a failure resulting from habitual carelessness insensibility and want of fixed principle in character, producing indecision and heartlessness in a

There was a total want of spiritual sympathy with the Man of God. The King of Israel had enough of respect for the great prophet, and of human feeling in his own bosom, to mourn and weep over the approaching death of a being enin the view of it, My father! My father! The Chariot of Israel and the horsemen thereof! Bu appreciate, nor patriotism to use the opportunities given to him of God. The offer from God was that of smiting the Syrians till he had consumed them; and he smote thrice, and stayed. His heart was rather set upon sparing his country's enemies than consuming them; upon a compromise the land. And this was because of his sympath with their idolatry, which he himself regarded as a domestic, religous institution, and tolerated. and practiced it in his own kingdom: for his character is described as being a person "who did evil in the sight of the Lord, and departed Nebat, who made Israel to sin." The bond of sympathy and union between him and the Syrians, and complicity on the part of the Judean King proceed upon, in those respects. It was a prothough they were the oppressors of his country, was just this very idolatry, which God had com-

The king would have played at war, and would have given the direction of the war into the hands of generals, who, in smiting, would be sure not to smite decisively, but to spare the enemy, having the same secret sympathy that he had, with the cherished idolatry of the enemy. This doubtless was what made the king himself stop and breadth of it. 'smiting, because he had no intention of consuming, but intended to enter into a new compact with

Had he been a good king, he would have discerned the meaning of the Prophet, and would have carried his wishes into effect. He was perhaps an example of what is meant by the phrase in Jeremiah, of "doing the work of the Lord deceitfully." He was a still more impressive example of one who did not know the time of his visitation, nor the greatness and solemnity of the occasion to which he had been brought. He, and the whole procession of worthless rulers that cursed his country, like an annual equinoc tial storm of demons, have gone to their account ; almost the only good thing that can be got from apon the breakers where they went down.

Opportunities are solemn things, and the neglect and importance of the opportunity, and the crime of its neglect, are proportioned to its comprehensiveness, to the greatness of the interests at stake, and the multitude of persons concerned.

tor his neglect in such cases, if he might have science, or power of wicked predjudice, or the influence of any controlling evil opinion or habit, any excuse or palliation. The man ought to have known, he ought to have seen, he ought to have been prepared for the emergency; if not, it is his own fault, and when the settlement of consequences comes, the accumulation of guilt upon him will be as the fall of an avalanche.

The ruler of a great people is bound to consult the will of the Great Ruler, and the principles of equal justice, for them all; if he consults any sponsibility of whatever evil may ensue is entirely his, and is fearful to contemplate.

He has no right to give supremacy to any present interest, however great, if it contravenes God's will, if it violates the principles of justice, if it breaks any commandment of God. He has no right even to consult or to follow, history or providence, or what he may imagine to be the lesson, or the indication of providence, unless it is in unison with God's declared will.

Interpretation of Providence is no better than the Witch of Endor, if it goes against God's will. We have that will plainly enough revealed for all late the written word and will of God, under pretence of obeying, or following the providence of God, or what is almost always set up as the oracle of highest wisdom equal to God's, the providence of expediency, is really to violate both word and

The waiters upon providence are generally on which they may evade the necessity of a direct obedience to the word of God. The ruler of a great people has no permitted alternative, but to take always the path of justice, what is just, and right, according to the will of that God who appoints governments and kings, and not according to men's notions of expediency, far less their engagements or compacts, like Herod's, in a career of unprincipled state-policy.

siderable time before, in the life of the wicked King Ahab, when he also entered into a covenant with Benhadad King of Syria, the great enemy of his country, instead of putting him to death. On that occasion a prophet appointed of God for the purpose, disguised himself, and cried unto

The Irincipia.

First Principles in Religion, Morals, Government, and the Economy of Life.

VOL. III.---NO. 29.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1862.

WHOLE NO. 133.

this man: if by any means he be missing, then us of such an opportunity. shall thy life go for his life, or else thou shalt pay Israel said unto him, so shall thy judgment be : thyself hast decided it. And he hasted, and took

the ashes away from his face, and the King of Israel discerned him, that he was one of the prophets. And he said unto him, thus saith the man whom I appointed to utter destruction, therefore thy life shall go for his life, and thy people | while we see our pilots steering for the breakers?

for his people." This very graphic apologue is a most impress ve illustration of the manner in which God holds us to our responsibilities, and will reckon with us such iniquities of the fathers on the children for all our trusts and opportunities. They are so precious, with the eternal world in view, and the habits of character and action which we form in reference to them are so decisive and far reaching, either for good, or evil, that there is no subject more important, none on which we need more constant awakening, and warning. Our whole life is one texture of habit, woven on, indestruct

ible, and after a certain time unchangeable. The war in which God at this time had permit ted Israel to be plunged, was being waged against both God's enemy, and theirs, and they were bound to wage it on God's principles: not mere y for their national supremacy, but for his; not for their power merely, but for his glory, for the the extension of his kingdom, and for the exland. There could be no compromise of principle. no admission of a moment's continuance of any ystem of iniquity, and cruelty, such as the King of Syria would have made supreme in the land. As the personification, the incarnation of that system, the King of Syria was marked for destrucion, and any treaty of peace with him, or closing is life, admitting him to a tributary authority, with the continued existence of practices forbidden by the divine law, would be an act of the history of the world.

The opportunity of a decisive victory was given to the King of Israel, not at Israel's option accept, or not, and not for Israel's aggrandizerighteousness; the opportunity was given of devout recognition of religious obligation, and its sweeping away, at a blow, the inhuman tyrant, and the proud tyranny, that had so long distressed and injured Israel, and defied God: so long. and with so much shameful and guilty submission | gar'ed with admiration. It is a model for us to himself, that there had been even a compact clamation of emancipation in this country, before body. framed between the Potentates for the perpetuity even the agitation against the slave-trade had principles of humanity, and the dictates of com-Monarch. But compact and monarch were alike contrary to God's supremacy and will, and he Slave-trade, was instituted in June, 1787, and was administered for the attainment of that end," &c. opportunity, had the King of Israel accepted it, the deliverance of the sountry, and the establishment of the worship if Jehovah in freedom, righteousness, and peace, through the whole length from the outset seen and declared the wickedness the present moment, of all those persons now held

Instead of accepting that opportunity, this traitor to God and his country not only spared the monarch, his country's enemy, but offered renewal of the compact, and considered himself much more righteous and merciful than God in such generosity, and doubtless, had it not been for the curse launched against him by the prophet at God's command for this treachery, would have been applauded by all the flatterers and time servers at his court, for the exercise of such grace and lenity to a conquered enemy.

These instances of retribution and illustrations of character and principle possess an application so direct and significant to the condition of our own country, and the course of our government that it would be wrong not to mark it; for the resemblance of the cases is truly appalling Even in the infliction of punishment upon us for our sins, for the one great and dreadful sin of turning a government ordained of God for freedom and righteousness into an agency of tyranny and cruelty upon millions, the most execrable tyranny the world ever saw-even in that infliction, God had given us the opportunity of annihilating the tyranny, and sweeping the cruelty from existence forever, and raising the the rights appointed for them of God; the opportunity of sweeping slavery, with all the complicated, and execrable statutes that uphold it, from existence; the opportunity of a clean annihilating breach over the whole villainy, purifying, and renewing the country by justice, and freedom; relieving and redeeming the South itself from its own treason and crime, and from the despotism of its own tyrants, and from the spirit of rebellion, by striking out of existence the curse, for the sake of which the rebellion itself was organized; the opportunity of freeing the slaves and their oppressors together, from thing else, any thing opposed to this, the re- the horror of a system, which, if not thus obliterated, will create another generation of iniquity and discord, and require perhaps another

And this opportunity, instead of being at once secured and employed at God's will, for justice, freedom, and humanity, is applied as a bribe, as the power of a bribe, in which the continuance and protection of this very system of iniquity on account of which God has plunged us into the most horrid war the world ever knew, are offered, and guaranteed by this government, to the rebels against it, on condition simply of laying down their arms. We guarantee to them our protecemergencies; and for any man to neglect, or vio- tion in their rebellion against God, and security in its continuance, provided only that they on their part shall cease their rebellion against us. The rights of the enslaved, for whom, and for whose sake God has let this war rage with a fury and a slaughter unexampled, are ignored, and we impiously promise, even while the thunder of the last battle has hardly ceased to bellow through the look-out for some loop-hole of retreat through the deep, that wherever the rebellion against our government is renounced, there, slavery shall be renewed, and when the people return to their loyalty, we will return to our protection of their slavery, and will keep their slaves for them, till they decide the question.

The opportunity of doing justice on a great scale, in such a way as to have constituted an era of glory for mankind, the opportunity of an example that should have flashed its brilliance, as an authoritative Beacon Light from this country and age over all countries and ages, was a gift of glorious and beneficent power, the sacrifice of which, the wanton waste of it, is a crime of such magnitude, that no man can measure it; God only can lay the responsibility where it belongs, the king and said, "Thy servant went out into the midst of the battle; and behold, a man turned one of us a right to bring in our indictment blessings that they were by nature entitled to, but has cast them into the deepest afflictions by an unnatural separation and sale of husband and wife from each other and from their children,— and which States may then have voluntarily a-

aside, and brought a man unto me, and said, keep against our rulers, if they agree in defrauding an injury, the greatness of which can only be dopted, or thereafter may voluntarily adopt, the

The moral opportunity for ourselves, the a talent of silver. And as thy servant was busy opportunity of redeeming ourselves from the here and there, he was gone. And the King of great sin, the influence of which has so long poisoned our existence, the opportunity of sep erating ourselves entirely from it, by the act o justice to an oppressed race, relying upon God, was a gift from him, and still he waits and offers it. Can we, without anguish inexpressible, behold Lord, because thou hast let go out of thy hand a the wreck of all that glory, unable to do any thing more than lift up a protest in the name of God

When such opportunities are granted to :

nation, the neglect of them is cruelty and treason to the next generation; for God always visits and it is done by the inevitable operation of natural, as well as moral laws and causes. Whatever of slavery we now leave in our government and in the land, will be a root of bitterness and wrath to our children. Already we may see the angel of the lord coming with the message of wrath as to his people of old, when they refused to execute his purposes against the idelatry of the savage tribes that had possessed, and wasted Canaan. Their refusal to do the work for which God gave them the opportunity was the consign ing of themselves to centuries of such war and captivity, such fire and sword, that the land of promise was a land of wrath. It is not ve too late for us to lay these lessons to heart as a nation; but whether we do this or not, let us, as termination of idolatry and oppression from the individuals receive the warnings, and work out

> A WORTHY EXAMPLE OF AMERICAN LEGISLATION AGAINST SLAVERY.

Examples of emancipation, honorable, high and the will of God, are very precious to us now up of the contest, by any arrangement that spared as a people. One such admirable instance we find in our own history; and it has the merit of being | taught our Revolutionary Fathers; let the present one of the earliest instances of Emancipation, in race of politicians sit at their feet and learn. The

> Grahame, the excellent author of the Colonis History of the United States, notices this great event, with a proper tribute to its greatness. He quotes the Preamble to the Statute of Emancipation, constituting a Proclamation, which for its appeals to justice and humanity, in behalf of the considerations of expediency cannot but be re composed of twelve members, nine of whom were Quakers. The effort for abolishing slavery itself. in the British West Indies, was not began in implore our President and Congress, to consider thorough philanthropy of Granville Sharpe, had in a proclamation, defining the actual status at of slaveholding under all circumstances, and the duty of forbidding it as a crime.

The Historian Grahame, introducing the Pennsylvania Statute of Emancipation to his readers

"The justest and most liberal tribute ever ren dered by municipal authority in America, to the March 1780 in the middle of the Revolutionary War, by the Legislature of Pennsylvania,-the cause the sentiments it expresses, are such as ought to inhabit and predominate in the heart of every American, who owes allegiance to God, and professes attachment to his country and her

Grahame refers to the "forcible and excellent exosition" of the evil and unrighteousness of slavery most American writers, who have ventured to bear testimony against slavery, appear to handle the subject as if they dreaded to burn their fin-Their confusion and timidity contrast strikingly with the distinctness and audacity of the ad-

It needed a slaveholders rebellion, to teach freemen's fingers to fight, and their pens to war, against the wickedness itself, without mittens.

The following is the Proclamation, to be com the act of emancipation should have been instant, for all living. Experience has taught us, as well as God's word, that immediate emancipation is our duty, as well as our wisdom, and that gradual emancipation is but a gradual endurance and commission, both of the evils and the sin of

"When we contemplate our abhorrence of the condition to which the arms and tyranny of Grest Britain were exerted to reduce us,—when we look back on the variety of dangers to which we have been exposed, and how miraculously our our deliverances wrought, when even hope and human fortitude have become unequal to the conflict,-we are unavoidably led to a serious and grateful sense of the manifold blessings which we ave undeservedly received from the hand of that Being from whom every good and perfect gift cometh. Impressed with these ideas, we conceive that it is our duty, and we rejoice that it is in our power, to extend a portion of that freedom to others which hath been extended to us, and a release from that state of thraldom to which we ourselves were tyrannically doomed, and from which we have now every prospect of being de

of mankind, the inhabitants of the several parts of the earth were distinguished by a difference in that all are the work of an Almighty Hand. We find in the distribution of the human species, that the most fertile as well as the most barren parts of the earth are inhabited by men of complexions whence we may reasonably as well as religiously infer, that He who placed them in their various counteract his mercies. We esteem it a peculiar blessing granted to us; that we are enabled in this day to add one more step to universal civilization, by removing, as much as possible, the sorrows of those who have lived in undeserved bondage, and those who have lived in undeserved condage, and from which by the assumed authority of the kings of Great Britain, no effectual legal relief could be obtained. Weaned by a long course of experience from those narrow prejudices and partialities we had imbibed, we find our hearts enlarged

selves, at this particular period, extraordinarily selves, at this particular period, extraordinarily called upon, by the blessings which we have received, to manifest the sincerity of our profession, and to-give a substantial proof of our gratitude.

"And whereas the condition of those persons who have heretofore been denominated negro

conceived by supposing that we were in the same unhappy case:—In justice, therefore, to persons so unhappily circumstanced, and who, having no prospect before them whereof they may rest their sorrows and hopes, have no reasonable induce-ments to render the service to ociety which otherwise they might; and also in grateful commemoration of our own happy diliverance from that state of unconditional submission to which we

A PROCLAMATION AGAINST PROPERTY

This is the day of proclimations. But our government and Congress, with all the zeal and ability that God may give them, (and may Heaven bestow a superabundance of both) cannot, in the declaration of principles, to beyond our Revolutionary Fathers. All we desire, for perfect freedom and salvation, is that their descendants simply carry out those principles. If they do that, they will proclaim immediate freedom to every inhabitant of the land.

But sometimes acknowledged truisms need to be repromulgated, as if they were newly discovered truths; and when thus set forth, under circumstances of peril, dignity and grandeur, they electrify the whole country, the whole world, as with the power of a new celestial agency just bestowed from heaven. So would it be, if our Congress would pass a Bill of Human Rights, declaring the impossibility of property in man, and on that ground, together with the ground of the rebellion, would convert the President's proclamation for the 1st of January into a present statute of Emancipation. How would Heaven and earth rejoice and triumph!

We talk about the war-power, as if that were our sole authority for the righteous measure of ainded, on the grounds of benevolence, justice, Emancipation, the sole authority for our executing justice! The truth is that justice is our only authority for resorting to the war-power. So very proclamation by which the Continental Congress in 1775, justified its military preparations commenced in the following manner:

"If it were possible for men who exercise their eason to believe that the Divine Author of our existence intended a part of the human race to hold an absolute property in, and an unbounded power over, others, marked out by his infinite goodness and wisdom as the objects of a legal domination never rightly resistible, however se vere and oppressive : the inhabitants of these coloes might at least require from the parliament of Great Britain some evidence that this dreadful authority over them has ever been granted to that But a reverence for our great Creator, on sense must convince all those who reflect uno We shall recur to this declaration of the impossibility of property in man. Meantime we

England, till 1823. But the strong mind and the propriety and duty of embodying it distinctly under our government as slaves

LAFAYETTE'S NOTICE OF THE INCREASE OF THE PREJUDICE AGAINST COLOR.

pressed a deep and painful surprise at the in rease which the prejudice of the whites against the blacks and mulattoes had undergone since the Revolutionary War, " when, in the season of general danger, soldiers of every hue partook their meals together."

Beyond all question, the increase of this prejudice was solely owing to the increase of slavery, and the accumulating tastness of the interests built upon it. Not till slavery is utterly abolished, can it be expected that that prejudice will receive its death blow, but it will, then. Gov. Boutwell said recently in Washington that "before this war closes, the race of slaveholders on this continent must be exterminated. Not the people of the South, but the race of slaveholders on this continent must be exterminated before the

The declaration was received with loud and prolonged applause. Now for the extermination of the race of slaveholders, it is not necessary that one single man's head should be taken from his shoulders. Gov. Boutwell did not mean that our government should have a guillotine broad enough to take off three hundred thousand men's heads at a blow. And yet the simple rescue of their victims in the release of the slaves, would be such a guillotine, as to slaveholding. The decree of emancipation would exterminate the race of slaveholders. It is a guillotine of humanity and justice that our country requires, and that is all that is needed, by divine mercy, to close this war, crush this rebellion, and forever prevent the possibility of its recurrence. Then, and not till then, the prejudice against the blacks will cease, and at the same time they will withdraw from the North to the South, where they will all be needed and employed, as free, intelligent, and respected

The testimony of Lafayette, above referred to s interesting and important, as bringing into notice the fact of the employment of colored men as soldiers in the Army of the Revolution. The patriots of the Revolution had no objection to fighting side by side with negro soldiers. And as General Washington, we believe that if any one of his commanders had dared to insult God and humanity by ordering the United States uniform to be stripped from a negro because of the color of his skin, he would have deprived him of his commission on the instant, and perhaps had him drummed out of the army

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

Although our readers, it may be presumed have read the President's Proclamation of September 22-we think it proper to record it, here not only as an important historical document, but for the convenient reference of our readers, as we intend to comment upon it, in several successive numbers, and deem it important that it should be thoroughly scrutinized and under-

Washington, Monday, Sept. 22. By the President of the United States of America

A PROCLAMATION. I, ABRAHAN LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare, that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and the people thereof in which States that relation is, or may be suspended or neeting of Congress, to again recommend the a doption of a practical measure tendering pecuniblessings that they were by nature entitled to,

immediate or gradual abolishment of Slavery within their respective limits; and that the efforts to colonize persons of African descent with their consent, upon the Continent or elsewhere, with the previously obtained consent of the governments existing there, will be continued.

That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixtythree, all persons held as slaves within any State, or any designated part of a State, the people where-of shall then be in rebellion against the United States shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and mantain the freedom of such persons and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual free-

That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in relion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the abscence of strong countervailing testi-mony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States.

That attention is hereby called to an act of congress entitled " An act to make an additional article of war," approved March 13, 1862, and which act is in the words and figure following: " Be it enacted by the Senate and House Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter the followng shall be promulgated as an additional article of war for the government of the army of the United States, and shall be obeyed and observed

ARTICLE -All officers or persons in the military naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor who may have escaped from any person to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due, and any officer who shall be found guilty, by a Court-martial, of violating this article shall be dismissed from the service.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, that this act shall take effect from and after its passage."

Also to the ninth and teuth sections of an act unish treason and rebell scate property of rebels, and for other purposes, approved July 17, 1862, and which sections are the words and figures following:

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, that all laves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged n rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall, in any way, give aid or omfort thereto, escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army: and all slaves captured from such persons or deserted by them and coming under the control of the Government of the United States, and all slaves f such persons found on (or being within) any ward occupied by the forces of the United States shall be deemed captives of war and shall be forever free of their servitude and not again held

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted. That no slave escaping into any State, Territory or the District of Columbia, from any of the States, shall be delivered up or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime or some offence against the laws, unless the person claim ng said fugitive shall first make oath that the ugitive is alleged to be due, is his lawful owner. id has not been in arms against the United iven aid and comfort thereto, and no perso mited States shall, under any pretence whatever ssume to decide on the validity of the claim of

erson, or surrender up any such person to the aimant, on pain of being dismissed from service. And I do hereby enjoin upon and order all perthe United States, to observe, obey and enforce, within their respective spheres of service, the

ct and sections above recited. And the Executive will in due time rec hat all citizens of the United States who shall have remained loval thereto throughout the rebellion, shall (upon the restoration of the conon between the United States and ompensated for all losses by acts of the United tates, including the loss of slaves.

and, and caused the seal of the United States to

Done at the City of Washington, this Twenty second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE BATTLE AT HARPER'S FERRY AS A WOMAN SAW IT.

THE FINAL SCENE [Correspondence of the Eveving Post.]

Washington, October 5, 1862. The memorable Sabbath of September 14, 1862, dawned above us at Harper's Ferry in superlative splendor. Sunshine, balm, and beauty suffused the august mountains and the blue ether which ensphered us, yet all was unheeded while we a-Heights. Cowardice or treason had caused the surrender of our only stronghold of defence. All of Loudon. He held us on every side. There was no corner of safety for unarmed men, women or hildren. They could do nothing but look up to the frowning mountain walls and await the storm of fire about to burst from their summits. Our P. M. before the rebels fired a single gun. Our long-range ammunition was squandered on Sunthe enemy, doing him no positive damage. On Monday morning, when his forty batteries

Jackson had truthfully named Harper's Ferry a "slaughter pen." We expected the bolts to worst. We wondered why he did not begin. As t must come, we were weary of waiting. Through that long azure-golden morning I sat at my open window making bandages. Directly

the great trees had fallen on its summit. I knew that the enemy was at work ranging his batteries. were hoisted above their chimneys, streaming toward the foe, imploring mercy wounded. The stony streets of Camp Hill, throbto and from the road-side spring with their black coffee kettles, eager to get their day's supply of water before the bomb-shells thickened in the air. Many strangers, refugees from Martinsburg and Winchester, paced up and down the street. zens at the corners discussed the probabilities of the day with troubled faces. Young girls and matrons passed up the hospital path laden with baskets of delicacies, mindful of the suffering soldier amin all their fears. Poor contrabands and the certainty of their being "cotched and sold down south." In a high yard opposite, little children were rolling on the grass, amid the late blooming flowers, utterly unconscious of the impending storm. All the air was pierced with the deep trill of insect melody. Myriad butterflies flickered by, on flame-like wings. The thistledown sailed on through seas of sunshine.

The spider spun his web in the tree beside my window. The sonorous rhythm of the river rhymed with the mellifluous music of the air. Nature rested in deep content. The day, serene enough for Paradise, said: "Peace." through His benign heavens, said: "It is my

Whiz, whiz, whiz! Whir, whir, whir! Hiss hiss, his—s! Bang, bang, bang! Roar, roar! Crash, smash! The rebel batteries opened upon as together. The windows rattled, the hou shook to its foundations. Heaven and earth seemed collapsing. The roar rolling back to the mountains died amid the deeper roar bursting from their summits. One of our batteries on Camp Hill was directly in the rear of this house. behind the garden fence.

The rebel batteries on Loudon faced us. Thus

this loyal little domicile was under the heaviest fire. I intended to finish eating a piece of pie dancing on a plate before me, but the shock of endous cannon behind the house sent me off my chair in defiance of my aspirations after a | basest traitor. Until the very hour of attack he ablime courage. I am not a hero; I very much mortifying, amid a stupendous occasion, to find yourself unequal to its sublimity. With profound humility, oh Evening Post, I confess, that to escape the earthquake above, I went down into the cellar. I concluded, as a woman cannot command a battery, she should have the privilege of trying to save her head, though of no material opportunity given to the insulting rebels of Richuse to any one but herself.

We all went into the cellar. On a box sat a matron. On an old willow basket a fair young maiden. I entrenched myself in an empty piano box, my amusemest being the frequent opportunity which I enjoyed of jumping out of it, as a shell hissed or struck near the outside wall. was imbecile. A clouded brain, an overwelming There sat gray-haired old men and a sick young men, the most frightened of all. Poor fellow. how he dodged about! Thus in all the cellars of the street above us cowered old age, innocent childhood, helpless womanhood.

I am afraid of bombshells. I am far more afraid of them than I was before I heard or felt heir sulphurous current hissing very near my head. If there is a sound purely develish this side of the region of the damned, it is the scream and shriek of a bombshell. No matter how thickly they tear the air, each fiend of a shell persists in diabolical individuality of its own, and never hisses or screams precisely like any one of its nyriad neighbors.

The cannonading continued terrific, unremitting. on the cellar door, threw the "sacred soil" into hit us. Oh, futile rebel shells, what rare, re-straining angel withheld your force and dead-ened your gunpowder beneath the very eaves of mother's prayers which held the spot charmed, inviolable, beneath that hellish hail?

Two hours and a half in the cellar, and we grew so strangely accustomed to this unwonted thunder that we came up to, shake under it, in the thunder of battle beyond the hills. It is Sigel!

must know it. They will never leave us to the disgrace of surrender. Thus we consoled and supported each other. Thus we watched and listened and prayed for the approaching saviour.

At dark the cannonading ceased, and the insecond day-no helper had come.

rotecting darkness. I watched nearly three thousand cavalry men ride swittly away, resolved to cut their way through the enemy's lines, at every hazard, rather than to remain to surrender their swords to traitors. It was the cry of all: "Let ons engaged in the military and naval service of us cut our way through. Let us fight our way out. Do not keep us here to surrender!" no; the prayer of the gallant troops was of no avail. Yet, Colonel Miles cooly said: "The that a mortal thumped out of the arms of Morpheus by the shock of forty batteries is in their respective States and people, if the relation shall have been suspended or disturbed,) be The cannonading of the Sabbath has been ter-

The enemy fired upon us from seven different directions, and our guns replied with great spirit and effect. Unequal, hopeless as was this fierce fight, the heroes at our guns never faltered. I drew my curtain and looked out. The den fogs above Maryland Heights were already splin tered with the lances of the ascending sun. The otomac was ablaze. Deep curtains of violet

enveloped its summit, spreading, dense and dark, above our heads, broken here and there by rifts

Just then Colonel Miles rode past. He was followed by an imposing retinue of mounted " orwhich had carried him through the campaigns of Mexico. He rode to the front of the battle line one of his aids: "I have done the best I could waited the terrors of the day. We had lost the I have done my duty," he waived a white pocket handkerchief as a flag of truce. But the cannonaders upon the hills were too eager with their iendish firing to see through the heavy clouds of moke the craven signal of surrender. In vain he passed up and down the line waiving

the white flag; the storm of death seemed only unning triumphal shrick, he bowed his head to save it, but the avenging shell would not be defrauded of retribution; its sole errand was death to him: it struck lower, the very artery of life, and he fell. His attached Aid-de-Camp, Mr. Bin ney, after trying vainly to stay the profuse bleed-ing of the wound, placed him in a blanket, and with great difficulty, found one willing to help carry the fallen commander from the battle field. This was a young officer of the One Hundred and I wentieth New York regiment. Scarcely had he taken hold of the corner of the blanket when another bomb shell, almost grazing the head of Colonel Miles, struck the stomach of this young man, and shivered him to atoms. The announcement of the surrender and the fall of Colonel Miles passed along the ranks simultaneously. McGrath, of New York, who sent fire after fire

from his battery into the enemy's ranks after he had been commanded to leave the Heights, and whose splendid shots and rash bravery was the enthusiastic admiration of all, being told that all was surrended, threw up his arms, burst into tears, exclaiming: "Boys, we have no country.' It was then, amid the resounding fire and the cries of the wounded and dying, that imprecations and curses broke from the ranks. "It is well and curses broke from the ranks. that he is wounded; if he was here we would shoot him," was the cry of the outraged soldiers.

I stood at the foot of the hill when they brought him back, groaning and bleeding, in a blanket. The man who had passed my window, so proudly mounted, one hour before! It was his errors or sins, in spite of the sorrow and dis-grace that he had wrought us, it was a sad, sad sight, this fallen soldier, this bleeding, grey-

haired man, so justly punished. "He is shot in the leg. I wish to God it had been through the head." "He is a Traitor, and has met a traitor's fate." "If the rebels had not tastes and beliefs into redoubled energy.

"The Principia" one year, and either of the following books with postage prepaid.

First, one copy of the "History of Slavery and Anti-Slavery," or second, two copies of the "American Slave code," or third, Ten copies of "Our National Charters."

5. Four dollars for two new subscribers will pay for two copies of "The Principia," one year, also one copy of the "Democracy of Christianity" in two volumes, and two copies of "Our National Charters" including postage prepaid.

6, Any individual who will get up a club of not less than ten new subscribers for one year each, to be sent to one post office, may retain one dollar each for commission.

7. Each new subscriber, including those above mentioned, will be entitled to one copy of "Our National Charters" postage prepaid.

shot him I would." "He is a d-d traitor and leserves to die." These are the utterances, deep and bitter, which passed through the crowd of soldiers and civilians within his very hearing. It was terrible to pass out of the world amid s many curses; thrice terrible if he was innocent of deliberate treason to his country.

That Colonel, Miles did his duty, not even his friends assert. That he failed to do nearly all that a loyal and able commander should have done to have saved from the enemy this most important position no one can deny. The guns on Maryland Heights were not properly mounted for defence. Loudon Heights were left open to attack. The pontoon bridge was built and left arms, were held intact, ready for Jackson to seize at his leisure, after he knew that he would seize them. If he had tried to make all things ready to welcome a friend instead of a foe, he could not have done so more effectually. However in-nocent in intention, the result to his country was only what it could have been had he been the swore that he " could hold the place against all hell: that he did not want reinforcements." Thus thirteen thousand men were trapped, disgraced.

The only key was turned, the only door opened through which the rebels could escape from Maryland, or Jackson rush from Virginia to reinforce Longstreet—the war prolonged—one more and to chant the pæans of another victory in the face of Europe-that the most ill-gotten, the

most disgraceful victory of the war. Yet with every incentive to an opposite course foe, perhaps, made him impotent to act; the opportunity which could have given him im mortal glory lost, sent a brave soldier into a dis honored grave.

MEDICAL PRESCRIPTIONS OF ALCOHOLICS!

A short time since, in the regular course of my appointments, I was the guest of a tetotal surgeon. This gentleman had been trained up in tetotalism, as his father has long been, and still is, one of the leading temperance re-The bombshells poured into the garden beside us, formers in the town in which he resides struck the pavement before us, tore the earth up | During his apprenticeship, therefore, and subsequently while walking the hospitals, he steadfastly adhered to his temperance principles, notwithstanding the temptations to which he was subjected; and since commencing pracour lintel? Was it the talisman of a distant tice he has not only abstained himself, but has never in any one instance prescribed intoxicating drinks for a patient, being fully persuaded that those drinks are always unnecessary, and in the majority of cases decidedly injurious sunlight. Faint, then nearer, nearer drew the He assured me, however, that the difficulties he experienced in thus conducting his practice. He is coming to help us. Ah, if we can hold out owing to the common prejudices of the people in favor of intoxicating drinks. the fact that medica! men as a class are con stantly recommending or allowing them, is far greater than any person unaquainted with the subject could imagine. He then gave me the following case in point:-Some time since, one of his patients had a violent attack of illness : but by proper medical treatment the disease was conquered, and the patient was satisfactorily, though slowly recovering. The patient the breastworks, but was repuised by our brave boys. It was night—no helper had come. From quently manifested much impatience on the however, was in a hurry to get well, and fresubject. He several times asked whether a lost we knew that the disgraceful penalty would little wine or brandy, or both, would not be of service in his case; but whenever this was mentioned the surgeon resolutely opposed it, isserting that any stimulant of the kind would be highly injurious. Still the patient was not satisfied, and in the course of a day or two both himself and his wife began to talk of caling in a physician, to ascertain whether something could not be done to hasten his recov-The surgeon then said that, for himself he felt quite satisfied with the progress of the said : "The case, considering the severity of the late attack. enemy will open upon us at daylight with forty guns." He did. And I can say, from experience, a physician he had not the slightest objection to their taking that course. Accordingly a Leeds physician was sent for, who, when he came, expressed his approval of the general treatment, giving, however, as might be expected, two or three additional directions of an unimportant character. The patient then said, "What do you think, Doctor, of a little wine or brandy ?-- I am very weak. Don't you think that a stimulant would do me good? 'Oh! certainly, certainly," replied the Doctor, "you can take a glass of wine in your beef tea .-- And, perhaps, you have been in the habit of taking a little brandy-and-water at night : mist palpitated over the greenery of Loudon it of taking a little brandy-and-water at night; mountain. The sulphurous moke of cannonade if so, you can take a glass; don't make it too going to surrender, accompained by his hand- three guineas, and departed. On leaving the

stiff, but just nice and palatable, and it will do you no harm." The surgeon, who was present, felt annoyed, but of course could say nothing. The patient, however, appeared gratified, and the Dr. received his fee, amounting to house the surgeon accompanied him to his carriage, which he had left about a quarter of a mile below, and while on the way he said to him, "Now, Doctor, I'm not satisfied about that wine and brandy; so far as I can see into the case, they will do harm instead of good. It may be that you have some idea that I am not in possession of, and if so, I should really feel obliged if you would be kind enough to enlighten me upon the point." "My good sir," replied the Doctor, placing his hand familiarly upon his shoulder, "I am almost as old in practice as you are in years, so let me give you a bit of advice? Now don't be always treading upon the toes of your patients, and opposing all their little prejudices. If you do. you will never succeed in your profession : oth ers will ride over your head, and you'll be left nowhere. Bear this in mind, and you will find that in the long run it will be worth a good round sum to you! Now in this case, for example, you can watch the pulse and the tongue, and if you find that the stimulant doesn't suit you can stop it; the little whim will thus have been gratified, and no great harm will have been done !" They then parted. As the surgeon had anticipated, he found on the following morning that the patient's tongue was parched, his pulse quick, and that he had passed a more restless night than he had done for a considerable time past; so much so that he had no difficulty in persuading him to abide by

the non-alcoholic treatment for the future ! What are we to make of the above? Do nedical men, in many instances, prescribe intoxicating drinks merely to gratify the preju-

dices of their patients? There seems to be no doubt of this! And then again in many other cases there are the prejudices of medical men themselves in favor of those drinks. Those prejudices doubtless act and re-act upon each other, and thus the drink-delusion is perpetuated. What is to be done in the matter ?— Temp. [Eng.] Advo-

There are few more delightful things to one who has long lived among those with whom he has no sympathy, than to find himself among those who think and feel as he does. And there is more than pleasure in the case; there

The Principia.

*NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1862.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

We are happy to announce that the subscriptions to the \$6,000 capital stock of the "Principla Association" are now filled up, and we resume, with this number, the regular issue of the paper. utterances of radical reformatory principles more please, would be equally recognized. needed. Never were they more readily received by the masses.

Not a few of our friends have expressed as anxiety, bordering on impatience, for the re-appearance of our sheet, at this critical crisis, especially as so few publications, if indeed any, are seen to occupy precisely the position in respect to national necessities and duties that the Principia maintains. In these anxieties, we have largely participated, and have spared no efforts to enter again the field of discussion at the earliest possible hour. We commenced, indeed, giving out copy to the printer, without knowing, with certainty, from whom or from whence, the last four of the sixty shares were to come, though trusting that they would come. Not until half the columns were in type, did the mails bring us, from a distance, the balance desired.

The addition of Rev. Gro. B. Cheever D. D., to the corps editoral, and an increase of our list of regular correspondents, and occasional contributors, are among the improvements secured to the paper, which we trust will bring us many new subscribers, and impel the old ones to make renewed efforts for its circulation. This number will be sent to some who ar

not now subscribers, with the request that they will rebellion. add their names to our list without further solicitation. Please address all business letters to J. W. ALDEN, Publisher of the Principia. Box 4381, New York

Letters for WILLIAM GOODELL, for ME-LANCTHON B.WILLIAMS, or to their care, should be directed to Box 4381, New York.

AGENTS FOR THE PRINCIPIA. M. B. WILLIAMS,) New-York city and vi-F. O. IRISH, Cinity. GEORGE W. LIGHT, Boston, Mass., city

and vicinity.

JOHN McCомв, Worcester, Mass. ELISHA GALPIN, Flint, Mich. T. M. Chisholm, New Bedford, Ms. JOHN WINCH, Canadice, N. Y.

LORD WHAT WILL THOU HAVE ME

This question, which was the beginning of the life

of the greatest of the inspired Apostles, is as suitable and necessary for a nation as it is for individuals. It is the proof of genuine conversion, governmental as well as personal. It is the certainty, also, of national as well as personal salvation, when this is the record of a genuine determination, the assumption and development of pect a demand for Principias, at the South. the new, guiding principle of life and character. When any government seriously proposes this question, in acknowledgment of its obligations to follow the will of the Supreme Governor, its career of prosperity and glory is sure. When Pilate, the governor of Judea, stood be-

fore the Lord and governor of all worlds, he asked for the purpose of creating the belief that aboli-slaveholders is treason against God, against the him, what is truth?-but not, what is duty? Had tion has proved a failure. Pilate put this question, Lord, what wilt thou have There will be prejudices to be overcome, false position to bring back into the upper chambers shape of Mammon and Expediency as a God. If ple? have remained in glory unto this day. Many are up, evil customs to be done away, the family rein the way of a general careless pursuit of truth, who not only do not desire to know the way of duty, but are constantly contriving some concealment of it, some defence against it, some excuse for not pursuing it. Interest, present seeming interest, is put in the place both of truth and duty. Therefore it was that Pilate, though constrained to say, I find no fault in him, nevertheless delivered Jesus to be crucified, alleging the will of the people, and excusing himself on the ground that he was bound to ask what they would have

There is an infinite difference between those two formulas, What wilt Thou? and, What will they? The first looks upward, the other downward. The one asks for divine guidance, the other, merely human. The impulse of the first is heavenly, of the other, earthly, and it may be lower still. The first is principle, looking to divine wisdom; the other is mere temporary expediency. The enquiry of the first is, how to rise to a permanent salvation? -of the last, how to escape from a present emergency?

We shall endeavor to direct the attention of the country, so far as our words can have any influence over any human beings in it, to God and his Word, as our Supreme Governor and guide, in the path of duty and of safety; to justice and righteousness and equity as the only foundation and end of government as ordained of God: to the accomplishment of justice and the deliverance and defence of the oppressed, as our authority from God in the prosecution of the war, and crushing of the rebellion. We shall show the obligations on the part of our government and people to fulfill and execute these high purposes of the Constitution, in the use of all the powers committed to us of God for that end. Especially, that our President and Congress, government and people, are bound to apply every moral agency and energy, of justice and freedom, and to drive the war power in strict subserviency to the civil, for the execution of justice, and the security of liberty. to the last degree, and without respect of persons, for all the inhabitants of the land.

We shall endeavor to make this journal in every respect a valuable religious, literary, social and family newspaper. The pursuit, development and illustrations of genuine principles, in religion, literature, government and morals, without respect

to denomination, or party, will be our object. We shall endeavor to bring out into view the buried and neglected supremacy and power of our Constitution, for justice and liberty, and to arouse the people of this country to insist upon the universal acknowledgment of that supremacy, and the application of that power, under God, as always our right and duty, and now especially for the destruction of every element and energy of rebellion, and the active deliverance of the enslaved.

Our responsibilities as a government and people for the emancipation and protection of the whole colored race are such, and the question of our policy towards them so completely the question of our own prosperity or ruin, that if a dozen journals in the City of New York were wholly devoted to the consideration of this work it would not be giving it to much attention. This matter must occupy the leading minds and philanthropists of our country for a long time to come. When we take it up in the spirit of humanity and iustice, acknowledging and no longer ignoring the rights of others as well as our own, and coming to the work in the spirit of the great question, Lord, what will thou have me to do? we shall be saved as a nation, and the time of our own deliverance and redemption will have fully come.

WORK AHEAD!

" What use will there be for such a paper as the PRINCIPIA, after the first of January, if slavery should then be abolished?" enquired somebody, a few days ago!

How little did that man understand the work undertaken by the Principia! The momentous " if" involved in the question,

deserves a moment's attention. "If" the President's proposal be endorsed by the North, and accepted by the South, there is to

sult of the war and the pacification, that "loyal" states are to be protected in the privilege of slaveholding forever!

" If" on the other hand, the Proclamation emancipation takes effect in the rebel States, leaving the so-called "loyal" slave States in posses sion of their slaves, under the proposed offer of compensated emancipation, to be accepted or re ected at their option, then, as in the former case. the right of "leval" states to hold slaves, if they

So that, in either case, the work of abolishi slavery, will still be on our hands, as before, and until there shall be a public sentiment demanding emancipation for all. The acceptance by the people, of the principle of the Proclamation would be a new and serious obstacle to emanci pation, requiring the renewed and more vigorou efforts of abolitionists.

The offer of compensation immeasurably in creases the difficulty to be overcome, because it is understood to be a national recognition of the right of property in man, a national concessio that the nation has no right to protect its own of the slaveholders! Not until the Principia, or succeeded in branding with infamy and scathing with popular indignation the "wild and guilty phantasy that man can hold property in man, that Government must needs first purchase one portion of its subjects from another portion of its subjects, before it can protect the former from the barbarism of the latter: not until all this is exploded and execrated, will the way be prepared for restoring the functions of civil Government, in defiance of despotism, anarchy, and

Here is work enough to occupy more than one weekly newspaper, for some time to come

But suppose slavery were abolished to-morrow in every one of the States, and the Union restored, on the basis of universal, impartial freedom What next?

Why then, the way would only be prepared, by the removal of the chief stumbling-block, to begin the great work of moral, social, political and religious regeneration, for the furtherance of which the religious and political journals of a free country should devote themselves.

As soon as slavery shall be abolished, there will be an opportunity for Christian philanthropists to commence the arduous work of educating, enlightening, and guiding the emancipated colored people, teaching them letters, giving them Bibles, furnishing them with suitable literature. including periodicals, news-journals, &c., abounding in such advice as they most need. A similar work will be needed for the poor ignorant whites of the South, -all which will require " Principias," or something of the sort, to stir up Northern Christians to do their duty, in this direction. and also to circulate among "our Southern brethren."-- If slavery is abolished, we shall exare sending some there, already.

When slavery is abolished, abolitionists, here s in Great Britain, will find work enough to see to it, that the slaves are protected in their just and

me to do? perhaps the kingdom of Judea would notions to be eradicated, bad habits to be broken of our house the strong man armed and seven lation to be restored, the free-school and Sundayschool to be established, churches to be built up, colleges to be founded.

Is all this to be accomplished without the aid of a newspaper press devoted to the object?

So much for the colored people, and the South But this is only an item in the general enterorize for which the Principia was established. Its "one idea" includes vastly more than the liberation and education of the blacks of the South. The whole field of Christian faith and practice s open before it, and was, from the first, in its olan. "First principles in Religion Morals lovernment, and the Economy of Life." Is there o occasion for a better understanding and a

ore faithful application of these? Have we not theologians who have scarcely be stowed a thought upon the vital connection between theology and ethics,-between ethics and politics, between politics and religious character, between all these, and the life of God in the soul? Have we not devout worshippers who have not yet learned that righteousness includes a regard for human rights, that all unrighteousness is sin. and that he only that doeth righteousness is righteous?

Have we not Ministers, Christians, and Churches, anticipating and laboring for the conversion of the world, who have never enquired whether the kingdoms of this world can ever become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ, until the light of God's word shining from the pulpit, shall have instructed men in their civil and poitical duties, growing out of God's Constitution of Civil Government, to which all human Constitutions, Compacts, and Statutes, Jurisprudence, and political economy, must be conformed?

The Temperance cause, is that in so prosperor condition, that nothing more can be done, by the public press, for its advancement? Has it so strong a lodgment in the fostering bosom of the Church, or under the protecting wing of the State, that the further discussion of its principles and claims may be spared?

Are its principles better understood, or i claims more regarded, now, than they were a quarter of a century ago? Have we gone forward, or backward, within that period?

A score of similar inquiries might be added. But these may suffice to suggest an answer to the query whether President Lincoln's Proclamation of either Slavery or Freedom, for the rebel States, without, at present, deciding which, will not supercede the necessity of publishing the Principia, after the first of January next!

The Christian pilgrim, half way up the hill Difficulty, may halt, to take breath, in the arbor. but only that he may gather strength and courage to go forward and face the lions.

If he falls asleep, and loses his roll, he will have to travel thrice the ground that needed to have been trodden but once. Long tracts are yet to be measured, step by step, before the Delectable mountains will rise in sight. He that endureth to the end, the same shall be saved.

That "all is quiet on the Potomac," does not

prove that all is inactivity in the camps and uncils of rebeldom, of their northern allies, and of the infernal Courts that inspire them, from beneath. Never were all the Spirits of mischief more active. Never was there greater necessity for watchmen on the walls, with trumpets of no onfused or uncertain sound. Never was there ccasion for the sacramental host of God's elect to be more watchful and vigilant, armed at all points, ready to strike in the direction most

WHAT IS THE PRESENT POSITION OF OUR GOVERNMENT?

Mr. Greeley, in the Independent, says, speaking of what the President's Proclamation accomplishes, that "it places our Government distinctly, unequivocally on the side of Freedom, as against Slavery." We wish that it did, but we teous, the highest style of diplomacy, especially cannot see how.

And we confess we cannot exactly see the agreement between this and previous expressions that cannot be permitted to interfere with the of opinion by the same writer in the Tribune, and prerogatives of governments. in any of the States, also in the Independent. Before the issuing of The preliminaries being settled, brother Ben- which now drench our soil with the blood of ing almost alone, I will double that number.

upon the country more firmly than ever. The rebels to lip-loyalty by new prostrations before principle will be then established, as the joint re- the bloody Moloch of the South, the whole world er side, a mutual interest is enough for amity. would see that we had succumbed to slaveholding

treason, and would cry shame, at our abasement. And in the Independent, article of Sept. 25th, he declared, that "by repudiating their treason the rebels may save slavery ; by their submissio to the Constitution, and adhesion to the Union, slavery would survive the rebellion."

And in the Tribune, speaking of the effect the Proclamation, he wrote that " A prompt, simple, unqualified return to loyalty, will yet save the great body of the Southern Rebels from all further pains and penalties than those they have already inflicted on themselves. The Constitution was the safeguard of their local institutions, as long as they were faithful to its requirements: it will protect them afresh from the moment of their return to loyalty, provided they do this within the liberal term accorded to them by President Lincoln 2

Now if the President's proclamation invites the rebels to return to loyalty, and so save their slavery, guaranteeing its security under the Constitution and in the Union, and if, as these expressions of opinion intimate, the government is pledged to native inhabitants, without the purchased consent | such protection of their slavery, provided they will pledge the government their loyalty, it is difficult some other medium of moral influence, shall have to perceive that this places the government on the side of freedom against slavery. On the contrary, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that it places the government on the side of slavery against freedom. At least the millions of the slaves would say so, if they could be consulted, as to the meaning of the offer of their continued slavery, and the sacrifice of their freedom, in return for the consideration of the loyalty of 300,000 slaveholders.

A government that offers the ownership for the submission of two hundred thousand slaveholders, in rebellion against the government, a government that guarantees that ownership in return into the Union, can hardly be said to have of freedom against slavery.

Mr. Greeley's earnest desire to have the government set right in this matter, and to see the permitted to plunge ourselves, in such madness Union established for freedom and against slavery. has led to this encouraging statement. We wish it were true. If it were, then the controversy is ended, and our salvation is sure. But if it is not true, nothing could be more disastrous than to make the public believe that it is.

The result of such a mistake, will be an overweening confidence that all is now right, and a hallooing before we are out of the woods, which will but direct the rifles of our enemies. We shall throw aside our own weapons, and leave the whole ground for the adversaries of freedom to traverse at their leisure. It will be as if our armies were made to believe that the rebels had retired from the conflict, and were going to pursue it no longer. Our eagerness to accept a half settlement is a weakness approaching to insanity, and if we do not beware, it will ruin us. Never were rigilance against the wrong and obstinacy in the right more necessary to our safety than now.

No mixture of slavery can be permitted, none should be endured, in any arrangement proposed legal rights, and to counteract and expose the for the submission of the rebels or any acceptfalsehoods that will be circulated against them, ed. The proposition of their coming back as people, and against humanity itself. It is a prodevils, to renew the uproar of hell.

In an admirable letter of Mr. Greelev in California, in 1859, entitled "My Political Views," he stated two sections of them thus :

I. I hold, with Thomas Jefferson, in the Declaration of Independence, that human governments derive their just power from the consent of the coverned"-that it is their proper function imperative duty to protect every rational, innoent human being within their respective jurisdictions in the full enjoyment of their "in dienable rights"-that among these are " Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," by any means not prejudicial to the public well-being II. I hold, consequently, that any government which, instead of upholding each rational, noncrimical citizen or subject in the full enjoyment of these, "inalienable rights," decrees or connives at their overthrow, in the case of a minority, a portion, or even one, of its subjects, is recreant to it most sacred obligations, and in so far a false. usurping, tyrannical government, undescrying of

Let these sentences, the truth of which is in disputable, be applied to the offer by this government of the sacrifice of the inalienable rights, not of one, or a few merely, of its subjects, but of millions, for the sale of the loyalty of a few: for the slaveholders are few, in comparison with the number of the enslaved. By these sentences, let the offer of the government be judged, as set forth in the Proclamation, to secure the continued enslavement of three millions of its subjects, to their pretended owners, the rebels, provided those rebels will lay down their arms, and declare

themselves loyal, within three month's time. If any people will accept such an offer and such a position, as placing their government unequivocally on the side of freedom and against slavery, it is evident that they mean freedom only for themselves; and such a people would deserve and must experience the wrath of a just God. Our miseries are only begun, if this be the mode in which we mean to, have the great controversy settled.

ANTI-ETAM-WHAT'S IN A WORD?

It is a singular thing that the policy of lenity. indecision, and delay, which has marked the con duct of the war against the slaveholders' rebellion,-a policy produced by a treacherous sympathy with slavery itself, and the tenderness of friendship towards the cause of the rebellion. should have culminated at the last battle-field, in a name. The word might describe the whole character of our strategy, both moral and military, thus far, from the beginning. Anti-eat-'em. Don't eat 'em up, don't consume 'em. Leave enough of the rebels, always, to retreat, rally, and make a respectable stand. Leave enough of the rebellion for a respectable compromise. If you eat 'em all up, their slavery is consumed accordingly. There will be nothing of it left, not enough to found a respectable party watch-word, not by any means enough even for a political back, to use in the next Presidential contest. Anti-eat-'em is the word, and afterwards, eat with them, smoke the calumet of compromise and peace, and bring the whole country, North and South, to its old happy work of grinding out the negro, and making money under the Union as it was.

ANTI-ETAM, don't consume 'em, but eat and treat with 'em, for the Union as it was. If need be, take Richmond, and spread the table there; treaties are often made in the capital city of the enemy; but let the basis of the treaty be, the final order of all military evolutions, "As you were!" There are high authorities for this lenity.

Anti-cat'em, was the name of a great battle-field in Judea, when God, on the contrary, had ordered the destruction of the enemy. A new compact with the spared enemy restored the Union as it was. Was it not a most friendly, peaceful and benevolent transaction?

"Thy servant Benhadad saith."-Servant, forsooth! "Is he not my brother?"—" Ah, yes! thy brother, Benhadad."

So much for the preliminaries graceful, courwhen the high contracting powers are agreed that justice and God's will are mere abstractions,

concerned the curse of slaveryis to be fastened said, "If the nation should now buy back the lars. The "new base" comprehends the old tenor. There being nothing of principle on eith-

"If you'll give me a paper of pine, Then I'll tell you where love begins." But Pilate and Herod can make a league, th

ement of which shall be, a common hatred and oppression. "Then Benhadad came forth to him and he caused him to come up into the chariot And Benhadad said unto him, The cities which my father took from thy father, I will restore and thou shalt make streets for thee in Damas cus' as my father made in Samaria. Then said Ahab, I will send thee away with this covenant. so he made a covenant with him, and sent him

One of the most impressive records of inhuma lenity and a cruel compromise, regardless of God. and of the rights, the conscience, and the happi ness of the people, in all history! The enemy of the country was spared, on account of h kingdom being based on a common iniquity which both monarchs were agreed in tolerating that iniquity being the source of nearly all the crime and misery of the land. On agreeing to restore the Union as it was before the war, the Monarch of Israel respited this barbarian from the execution of the edict of God against him, and let him go. Now it is proposed, on the return of the rebel

lave states o submission under the Union, to re eive them, and their slavery, back into the Union, their slaveholding rights untouched and guaranteed. The proposition is an awful defiance of the Almighty, and if it be accepted, and slavery thus saved and restored to its supremacy. then in all probability the decree will go forth, that because we would not, when God gave us the opportunity and the command, slay this common enemy of God and man, we shall ourselves pay the penalty and be sacrificed. Thy life shall three millions of slaves, as a bonus and a bribe, go for his life! It was the plain alternative. Your own prophets, even your political prophets. have not failed to announce it : either death to slavery or death to the republic; either slavery perpetuity, if they will lay down their arms, and must be destroyed, or your liberties. You have accepted the alternative, and spared slavery. placed itself distinctly, unequivocally, on the side Take now the consequences, and let your own judgment be executed.

God, in infinite mercy, forbid that we should be to inevitable ruin. Yet it is deliberately contem plated and proposed.

GOD AND JUSTICE, SUPREME.

If there is a God, God rules, and will not accepexpocrisy for sacrifice, nor will rule by injustic The doctrine of expediency, instead of the word and will of God, as the right guide of govern nents, does as effectually put God out of the World, as the barest Atheism. And if out of governments, so out of all human affairs, out of ommunities and corporations, and out of the nanagement of men's business concerns in their spective firms and circles. A man has the san ight to act with sole reference to expedience hat a government has, and has moreover the ame right to be the sole judge of expediency f governments are not bound by the will of God either are their subjects; so that this modern doe rine of expediency, especially when sanctioned by any school of theology, sets Satan on the locomotive of the social train, and runs the whole race. " without God in the world," rapidly down

A passage in Carlyle's Essay upon Diderot rebukes this practical Atheism, appearing in the authority of Jehovah as revealed in his word, we would rather take the Jupiter of old heathenism than this idol of modern Expediency.

"This whole current hypothesis" says Carlyle, the universe being a Machine, and then of ar Architect who constructed it, sitting as it wer part, and guiding it, and seeing it go, -may turn it an inanity and noncutity; not much longer nable: with which result likewise we shall, in quietest manner, reconcile ourselves. "Think?" says Goethe, "that God made the Universe id let it run round his finger." On the whole that Metaphysical burly-burly (of our poor, jan ing self-listening Time) ought at length to com-ose itself: that sæking for a God there, and not ere; everywhere outwardly in physical Nature nd not inwardly it our own Soul where alo He is to be found by us, begins to get weari Above all, that " faint possible Theism, hich now forms our common English creed, ca the nature of that individual, who with hyster al violence theoretically asserts a God, perhap revealed Symbol and Worship of God; and to the rest, in thought, word, and conduct, mee with him where you will, is found living as is theory were some polite figure of speech, and is theoretical God a mere distant Simulacrum rith whom he, for his part, had nothing further to do? Fool! The ETERNAL is no Simulacrum God is not only Trere, but Here, or nowhere, i hat life-breath of hine, in that act and thoug of thine,-and then wert wise to look to it. I there is no God, as the fool hath said in his heart then live on with thy decencies, and lip-homage and inward Greed, and falsehood, and all the hollow cunningly-devised halfness that recor nends thee to the Mammon of this world : there is a God, we say, look to it! But in eithe case, what art thou? The Atheist is false; ye there, as we see, a fraction of truth in him: s true compared with thee; thou unhappy mor tal, livest wholly in a lie, art wholly a h

NATIONAL REPENTANCE

National sins, and national chastisements for them, call for national repentance, as a condition of restoration to the divine favor; just as truly as personal sins call for personal repentance, as condition of the divine forgiveness.

National sins are the personal sins of each one who composes a part of the nation, and who has either participated in them, consented to them by silence, or failed to exert the full weight of his legitimate influence against them.

Is there not a loud call for national and peronal repentance, to-day? Are we not, as a people, under the pressure of divine judgments, on account of our national sins, especially our great national sin of oppression, and national tolerance and support of oppression?

In vain should we plead, in the presence of the all-seeing Eye, that the peculiar structure of our National Government, under our Constitution, forbade our interfering with slavery in the

Such a statement would be either true or un true. If untrue, (as we believe it to be,) the excuse founded on it, would of course fall to the ground. If true, then the nation and its citizens are doubly guilty, for having made and sustained a Constitution of Civil Government in harsh conflict with their own National Declaration of selfevident truths, their own solemn appeal to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of their intentions to establish a Government in harmony with those truths-in harsh conflict also with God's Revealed Constitution of Civil Government as an ordinance of his, to be a terror to evil doers, to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil, and to execute judgment for all them that are oppressed.

Not only so: Our Nation not content with merely refraining from the liberation of the enslaved, has undeniably gone beyond the requirements and against the declared objects and express provisions of its own Constitution, in positively supporting oppression, and heaping injuries upon the oppressed, shaping its legislation for those express ends, at the dictation of the oppressors. The fugitive Slave Bill is a specimen

Equally undeniable is it, that the Supreme Ruler of the Nations is now visiting us with sore judgments for this great national sin, out of which but on the contrary, so far as the Proclamation is the President's recent Proclamation, Mr. Greeley hadad and brother Ahab can enter into particular our sons and our brothers.

Yet where are the signs of our National re-

Are they seen in our pertinacious policy of attempting to suppress the rebellion without destroying the infernal slave system?

Are they seen in the President's Proclamatic for the continuance of that policy for more than three months longer, with a threat of resorting, then, to emancipation, in the rebel states, unless they shall, in the meantime, cease their rebellion, andcome into the Union, by sending Representatives to Congress; in which case, their slavery is to be left undisturbed, as it is also in the loyal border states?

Is this repentance? Is it not rather an aggrarated repetition of the sin, in the midst of the tokens of divin displeasure against us? How can the nation expect relief from divine judgments, while it refuses to repent, and hardens it self in rebellion?

THE CRISIS UPON US.

We resume the publication of the Principia, in the midst of what appears to be our great national crisis. The probability seems to be, that the destiny of the country is to be determined by the manifestations of northern sentiment that may be brought to bear upon the Administration, between now and the first of January.

The President's Proclamation clearly designates hat day as the point of final decision between reedom and slavery. One or the other is henceforward, to be the controlling idea of the national Government. The policy of vacillation, compromise, and middle-ground, between the two, is then to be abandoned. The slavery propogandists are allowed the further opportunity, during the interim, to step into the Capital, and take direction of the national legislation, if they will. The invitation is open and above board. If they refuse to accept it, the fault will be their own, and the President will be at liberty to let loose the negroes -and abolitionists upon them, without further interference of the Government to prevent it-nay, with the aid of the Federal arms to establish freedom. But if the slaveocrats accept the offer, the President will help them to carry out their programme, according to the declaration made in his Inaugural, his Message, and the letter of Mr. Secretary Seward to Mr. Adams. The old order of things shall be restored, as in the days of Polk, Pierce, and Buchanan. The anti-slavery legislation of the last Congress will, then, of course, be repealed, and, as the Tribune hints, they can have a revision of the Constitution, as proposed in 1861 shielding slavery from harm in all coming time The principle of the Dred Scott decision, as approvingly expounded by Pres. Buchanan, will then settle the point that no State has a right to exclude slavery, any more than "the State of Kan" sas" was allowed to have. The Supreme Court. in the pending case of Virginia versus New York respecting the release of Mr. Lemmon's slaves. will then apply the same principle, and will deny that the State of New York can exclude slaves. All this would follow, as a matter of course, if the rebels should consent to send members to Congress, and if Congress should receive them in accordance with the President's offer

It is for the free North to decide and declare two things; first-whether it ratifies the Presidont's offer and will abide by it in case the rebels accept his proposal. Second, whether, without reference to their acceptance, or non-acceptance, and without waiting for their decision, they will not demand freedom for all the American peo-

As the people of the free States decide these points, and signify their wishes, so will the destiny of the republic be settled.

New York, Oct. 20th, 1862.

Editor of the Principia. Dear Sir: Your paper is now to issue under improved auspices. It is either of great importance or no importance : a great matter, or nothing. To add another weekly journal to the thousands now published is, of itself, surely, nothing. To issue such a journal with no eye to mere expediency, no purpose of party manipulation, with no partizan or sectarian code: but for the purpose of bringing present exigencies in review before God's authorized evelations and to take such stand in the advocacy for freedom and justice that these shall be first, to demand and exact from the government, for the slave, all that a great and true lawyer would demand and exact from Court and jury in behalf of his innocent client on trial for his life to interpret the Constitution for freedom, to maintain the Union as the Constitution thus interpreted would make it, to hold up justice and civil liberty, as the great law and object of civil government, and this without respect of persons, or distinction of color or race, to promulgate the warnings and threatenings of the Bible against governments, bad and unjust, and refusing to perform the divine will, to hold up the promises of the same word of peace, honor, power, and happiness to nations obeying God and doing rightteonsness, to present the claims of great humanity throughout the world, for the opportunity of advancement, for knowledge, for the gospel; to do. in a word, for society, for mankind, for government, just what Newton in his "Principia" did for Astronomical Science and its adjunct Arts, is surely a great thing. You will not be disturbed by competition, in this attempt. No Newspaper will consider you as infringing its province. You will have an open field and a fair chance, to test vour Principia.

Shall your enterprise be supported? It ought to be, surely. But "this kind" cometh not except by the toil with which it was decreed that our first ancestor should earn his bread. It is planting in a garden filled with stones, briers and weeds. Other newspapers gain immense circulations with little effort; they cater for the popular appetite. Other newspapers assert anti-slavery sentiments, and seek to ride gaily, hat in hand, and vaulting on the topmost crest of the great wave of popular progress. They succeed, but the people teach them, and not they the people. The people read these papers, and get back their every-day thoughts, in holiday dress. They are pleased, as is natural with parents, who see their children assembled for a May-day frolic. Other newspapers there are, true friends of the Slave, but which create an obstacle in their own way, by according to the Constitution that pro-slavery in terpretation always claimed for it, by slave holders, until the present rebellion. These are driven to the war power as a refuge, and only seek a remedy for the great evil, in the accidental or contingent effect of the military emergency. This leads them to that subserviency and acquiescence to the war power, which is due only to the high est and most sacred form, function, and es sence of government. They hang their hopes on some accidental blow of the military arm. They worship the accident which that arm, in its operations. may incur. The next thing, in their esteem, is the arm which may commit the accident; and the least, in their respect, is the body to which that arm belongs. Your field is to labor that the body of this nation make unto itself a new heart and a new spirit; then, every blow struck, whether civil or military, will be for freedom and justice.

But this is labor, like subduing a bad habit, like making riches out of poverty, like putting off the old man and putting on the new. Who will join in this labor? Who will help? Shall your effort succeed. Liberty, Justice, the Republic, woestricken humanity throughout the world, all call upon us. Let each subscriber, each believer in the Principia, be an agent to increase its circulation. I will agree to furnish you twenty new subscribers within the year, and if others will co-

Dr. CHEEVER'S DISCOURSES .- A series of dis- favorites, McClellan and Halleck, and of the Son courses by Dr. Cheever, on Immediate and entire PRINCIPIA, commencing week after next. Those desiring extra copies of the papers containing them, for circulation, will please send in their orders. Price 2 cents per copy or 3 cents if to be ent by mail, as the postage must be pre paid. Bay Orders should be sent immediately, so that we may know how many to print.

COLLECTION OF PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, and Sailor and Soldiers pay. We have pleasure in calling ttention to the advertisement of Messrs, Nerre TON, GILBERT & CAMP, who have established as office at 111 Broadway, in this city for attending the important business above named. From our own personal acquaintance with two of the partners, and from the highly respectable names to which they refer we can have no doubt of their competency, industry, and fidelity in the prosecution of the responsible work they have

SLAVERY IN SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE EX LAVES; OR THE PORT ROYAL MISSION! BY MRS. FRENCH, Editress of the " Beauty of Holiness" -New York: Winchell M. French, 5 Beek-

indertaken.

man Street, 1862. p. p. 312. Mrs. French was one of the Mission, and give maccount, interspersed with comments of what she has heard and seen, among the ex-slaves - It is a valuable contribution to the constantly accumulaing mass of facts, attesting the character of Slavery, and illustrating its effects. It is likewise in its account of the mission and of the ex-Slaves an important additional testimony to their docility, gratitude, and eagerness and readiness o learn. Its circulation will do much to stimu late and encourage Christian efforts for their protection, education, and moral improvement.

"AMERICA BEFORE EUROPE,-PRINCIPLES ANI STERESTS." By Count AGENOR DE GASPARIN. Translated by MARY L. BOOTH, New York. Charles Scribner, 124 Grand Street, 1862. pp.

This work, like its predecessor, "The Uprisin a great People" is a friendly defence of the American Government and its loyal supporters against the slaveholder's rebellion. The author in this volume, exposes the selfishness of European sympathizers with the rebels, and the absurdities of he arguments by which they advocate European intervention in their favor. He treats, with great ability, of the Trent affair, and especially of the pretence of non-intervention and neutrality, while ecording belligerent rights that substantially in volve a recognition of the nationality of both the belligerents. The writer continues his former estimony against Slavery, but unhappily and aconsistently advocates abolition in the far distant future, as a defense against the collosal monster that is crushing us, to-day, and must be strangled o death, to-day, if we would not be strangled to

THE NEWS.

WEEKLY REVIEW, AND ITEMS, EDITOR The commencement of our week editorial, (the

first of our renewed issue.) came in, with no remarkable news excitement, beyond the ordinary The War. From the scenes of the late western

pattles, further particulars indicated that little of the relative strength and position of the parties. From the Potomac, the old ery of "all is quiet," began to be heard, with occasional predicons, as heretofore, that something was about to be done. The principal topic of inquiry, was the progress, or prospects, of the
Autumn Elections. From Pennsylvania, news

ame that THADDEUS STEVENS, Republican, the nost zealous and effective anti-slavery Represen tative from that State, was elected by a majority of 4,000, against the active influence of ex-Presi dent Buchanan, who resides in the district. On the other hand, GALUSHA A. GROW, (Rep.) Speaker of the House, moderately anti-slavery, lost hi election. The Tribune, from its standpoint, judges that little has been lost or gained, in Pennsylvania. The Times claims for Pennsylvania Union victory of 20,000 votes. From Ohio, we earned that J. M. ASHLEY, earnest anti-slavery Republican, is re-elected; while Vallandigham. pro-slavery, and semi-secession Democrat, met with merited defeat. Dunn, of Indiana, conservative Republican, no better than a Hunker Democrat, is defeated. A Republican, or a Democratic victory does not, in every instance, indicate he sentiment of the district on anti-slavery and pro-slavery. When the returns are all completed. we can better judge of the result. Bingham, of Ohio, progressive Republican, has lost his election it is believed, in consequence of the political maneuvre of new districting that portion of the State

for that purpose. Gen. McClellan's friends, officers of high rank on his staff, confirm the interpretation put upor his recent order, namely, that he approves the

'resident's Proclamation A Colored Church in Toronto, (C. W.) mostly ugitive slaves, contributed over \$2,000, for the relief of their more recently escaped brethren, at Washington, D. C .- "Can't take care of them-

Gen. Walbridge and others, have submitted to the President, a plan for the re-occupation of

Capt. Grier Tallmadge, died at Fortress Mon

roe, aged 36 Gen. Beauregard, in a letter to Gen. Cooper ecommends calling the "Yankees" "abolition ists" instead of "Federals." Doughface disclaim ers of abolitionism had, doubtless, impressed him with the belief that the epithet would be an implement of torture to a "Yankee !" By the same captured letter, it appears that Gen. B. planned

and expected to capture !Louisville and Cinci-

nati, sometime in September. The postal currency. The Times says, The preparation of the postage currency Notes aily is already quite large, and will soon reach ne hundred thousand dollars.

This would give us one million dollars worth ten days-fifty millions, the balance probably eeded, in fifty days, or about eight weeks. Comaratively encouraging. Secretary Chase has been quite ill, but is said to

be recovering. Pennsylvania Quakers. A very distinguished ember of the Society of Friends, writes, PHILADELPHIA, Ninth Month, 19 1862 DEAR SON: I understand thy regiment is or lered to the front. If this is so, I hope thee will

emember the stock from whom thee came; and

emember that death is better than dishonor.

The Herald, despairing of the election of Sey mour, counsels both Seymour and Wadsworth to resign in favor of Gen. Dix. It is said that a Dix party is forming in this city. If so, Wadsworth would be likely to be benefitted by the di-

Gen. Scott's letter. A remarkable letter of Gen. Scott to Mr. Seward, March 3, 1861, was read by John Van Buren, at the pro-slavery Democratic neeting at Cooper Institute. It suggests to the President four alternatives. 1. Conciliation by the Crittenden plan, (amending the Constitution to secure slavery). 2. Blockade, and outside collection of duties. 3. Conquest, by armies, at vast expense, which the writer discourages and deprehas manifestly grown the rebellion and war operate so that one need not feel, that he is work- production at the Cooper Institute meeting, are but this does not prove that a heavy rise may important, in two respects. First, they disclose not be, in part, occasioned Yours, &c., A SUBSCRIBER. the war policy and "strategy" of Gen. Scott, his as we know, is often the fact. Gambling

vision of his opponents.

ard-Lincoln Administration, hitherto; namely, an Emancipation, according to the will of God, as avoidance of subjugation, in hopes of a pro-slav our only national salvation—will appear in the ery pacification. Second, they disclose the policy of the pro-slavery Democratic party, now; a proslavery Union, or Separation.

"Strange that such difference there should be Twixt tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee Prof. Cairnes, of Queen's College, Galway, has written a work on "The Slave Power, its cha ter, doings, and designs," which traces the rebel lion to the determination of the Slave Power to establish its authority over as much of a

liances will enable it to conquer. Maunsell White, of Louisiana, has made honorable arrangement with his slaves, by which they are to labor as freemen, and receive wages This may serve to answer the question, but shall be done with them ?"

American Continent, as its arms and political

Horatio Seymour made a partizan speech Utica, just before the last Fall election, who

"If it be true that Slavery must be abalished are the Union, then the people of the South show be allowed to withdraw themselves from the govern

ment which cannot give them the protection anteed by the terms. Ah, Mr. Seymour! that "protection" wanteed to loyal and law-abiding citizens rebels in arms against the government tection you so strangely invoke. La are entitled to every guaranty of the tional rights; rebels have a right to and punished. The difference is vital

age that you don't see it .- Tribus Why not tell Mr. Seymour the whole stead of a small fraction of it, and even a nanner that concedes, by implication and ous falsehood? We challenge Mr. Seymons Tribune, and whomsoever it may concern to duce the clause of the Constitution that guarant the protection of the government to the property of anybody.

Orestes A. Brownson, in his speech at Elizabeth N. J.) said,

"I detest slavery from the bottom of my hea I will never do anything to uphold it, yet 1 ; fight to the death to maintain for you all the tutional rights you have, so long as you old the Constitution on your side: but that you venture to violate the Constitution is of slavery, I will feel myself free to agitate slave. [Cheers] What I said then to my frier at the South, what I have always repeated them, I repeat to you to-day. It is not as an all olitionist that I demand at all the emancipation of the slave ; I demand it—if I demand it at all as a war measure, necessary for the suppression national territory, and to preserve the natific." [Applause.]

I say here, as I said elsewhere, ever since the pellion broke out, that I consider the emaccine tion of the slaves necessary as a war in essary to weaken the enemy, and to enable u out down the rebellion itself. [Cheers.] 1 linary times, when the Constituti ized throughout the land, the Federal Govern nent has no right to interfere with the question slavery. It belongs to the States wher and they, and they alone; have the disposition it. But the Government of the United States ha two powers—its peace powers, and its war ers. The war powers of the Government are as constitutional as the peace powers. Under peace powers of the Constitution, it would constitutional to attempt to abolish slaver would be unconstitutional, also, to shoot the inhabitants of any southern State. In of peace we could not meddle with that n any one of the States where it legally But the war powers of the government ar ferred by the Constitution. It confers on the Fe eral government the war power, and cloths with all the rights of war."

permit the enslavement of Mr . Brownson, would he think that the peace powers of the Federal government were not adequate to his protection If not, would Mr. Brownson be making war speeches to put down rebellion against such a government? When Mr. Brownson learns the alphabet of either law, gospel, government, or pa

litical science, he will be ashamed of such logic "Prospects of an early peace." The Richmon Enquirer publishes "a letter from an eminent and highly educated gentleman, who lately returned from the United States," predicting the termination of the war in a few mouths. The grounds of his belief are, (1) that the Confederate arms have met with no defeat in this campaign : that the President's Proclamation of Emancipal tion is bitterly denounced in the Federal army (3.) that the North is becoming convinced that the re-establishment of the Union as it was, under the Constitution, is hopeless: (4.) that the North is in a great monetary crisis, that a final crash is opending, and that capitalists advocate a termin ation of the war, being convinced that as the Union cannot be restored, the public stock cannot be re-

deemed, at all, without speedy peace. 5. "A young Confederate captain, just are from General Lee's headquarters, in the whole of McClellan's army with the exce of some few troops stationed at and about per's Ferry, yet occupy the position in Maryland assumed shortly after the battle of Sharpsburg and no purpose is manifested to advance in ginia. He says that conversations frequently occ etween the troops on opposite sides of the rive and that the federal troops constantly announce to the confederates that they have no expectath

of any more fighting between the two armies This reminds us of the reported mutual under standing between Generals Lee and Mc Clellan last summer.] (6.) That a war is in progress ketween the Northern Radicals, and Conservatives. which is dividing the North, and threatening civil war between the two parties and

"If the conflict of arms occur, the war betw the North and the South is ended. The Confed eracy is accomplished. These are the views and considerations imperfectly expressed, which had led my mind to the conclusion I have express

This prophecy of peace, it will be seen, involves prophecy that the independence of the Southern onfederacy will be acknowledged by the fed eral Government. We see less probability and have less fears of this, than of such a pacifical as is proposed by the President's Proclamate the restoration of the Union, without the dead slavery. If the "eminent and highly educated gentleman" can certify us that such a pacification will not take place, through an acceptance, by the South, of the President's proposal, we shall

reathe easier, and be highly obliged to him. From North Carolina, it is rumored that there already to be witnessed, indications that the slaveholders will accept the proposals of the President's Proclamation, and thus preserve slavery. That is our greatest danger. " Another Champion in France." The evening

Post of Oct. 16, publishes extracts from "an interesting treatise on American affairs, translated for the Post, from the Journal des Debats, where it originally appeared. "M. Laboulaye, the writer," says the Post. "is a professor in the College of France, an advocate

in the Imperial Court, and a member of the In stitute. A perusal of Gasparin's recent works induced the publication in the Debats, of this able essay, of which M. Gasparin himself, in writing to a friend in this country, says:

"I take the liberty of sending you M. Labou-

laye's articles on my book. If merely an ordi nary review were in question, I should not send it to you. But this is an eloquent and admirable essay, which treats with real power the great features of the American question. M. Laboufeatures of the American question. M. Labou-laye occupies a very elevated position in Paris, Wall Street Gold manta. For several days there

has been a mania for gold in Wall Street, in consequence of which, the premium over paper has been up, from 30 to 36 per cent. How much of this is the legitimate effects of an unredeemable and expanded paper currency, we are of course, cales. 4. "Say to the seceded States, wayward unable to say. We hold it impracticable to sisters, depart in peace." This letter and its re- keep unredeemable paper on a par with specie,

often is, such a cause. So is political speculation, to accomplish partizan ends. There can be little or no doubt, that both these causes have been in policy brisk operation, in this city, during the week past. There is much unemployed capital here, at present, and it would be strange if millions were not employed, in this species of gambling. Then nothing could be more available for the political purposes of the anti-war, anti-administration, semi-secession party, than such an advance of specie as should seem to denote a decline in public securities, and thus undermine public credit, and compel a dishonorable pro slavery compromise, to secure peace. The writer in the Richmond Enquirer, noticed above, betrays the fact that the rebels and their northern allies, are looking for help in that direction. At the same time, the practicability of such operations, should admonish us that there are financial, as well as military necessities, in time of war. A proper consideration of this, should have led to the abolition of slavery, the cause and chief instrument of the war, more than a year ago. The danger now is, that a mis-directed apprehension of a financial

> The Government, it is said, is embarrassed in its operations, by the depreciation of the currency, and the contractors are in more trouble, because the rise of prices, consequent on the paper inflation, since they made their contracts, renders it impossible for them to purchase, except at higher prices, than those at which they have engaged to furnish the Government. They should have anticipated this, and purchased sooner. They will apply to Congress, it is said, for relief. Had prices declined, instead of advancing, would Government have expected them to make a deduction? Should Uncle Sam run all the risks, and brother Jonathan's smart boys have all the

The Richmond papers recommend sending all their slaves South, to escape the Confiscation Bill, and the Proclamation. They say it is all folly to suppose that slaves can be held, in the presence of Yankee armies who will receive them. should the border States send all their slaves South, Uncle Sam's pocket would be spared the proposed drain for Compensation money, and the dayes, when once in the rebel states, will come under the operation of the President's proclamation, after the first of January next, if it is carried into effect at all

Since writing the above, we have reports that the removal of slaves southward is already in progress!

THE WAR.

SATURDAY, OCT. 18, The Army of the Potomac again moves! The morning papers of Friday contain the interesting information that the Army of the Potomach as once more made a move.

We give the "General Press Despatch." HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Thursday Evening, Oct. 16, 1862. An important reconnoissance was made to-day by a portion of the Army of the Potomac in the rection of Winchester. The division of Gen. Hancock, 'late Gen. Richardson's, left Harper's Ferry at an early hour this morning on the road

enemy's outer pickets, who retired as our troops town, where they formed in line of battle, with nounted skirmishers thrown to the front. Having no infantry, they covered the approaches to Charlestown by two pieces of artillery on the left and three upon the right of the turnpike, with the view of disputing our occupation of the town. opened with shell and solid shot which was promptly replied to by the five rebel pieces alin position. The engagement, which was

carried on wholly by artillery, lasted two hours, when the Rebels fell back to the hills beyond the town. Our loss was one man killed and eight Capt. Smith of the Richmond Artillery and

eight men were wounded and taken prisoners, which is the only loss they are known to have The troops under Gen. Hancock entered Charles

town about 12 o'clock and occupied it, the enemy leaving in our hands over 100 wounded, who were wounded at the battle of Antietam.

At 4 o'clock the infantry formed in line of battle n the right and left of the road leading to Bunker Hill, when they advanced, driving the enemy from the hills, and at dark occupying a position two

miles beyond the town. Imformation to-day shows that the main body of

the Rebel army occupy a position extending from Bunker Hill to the Shenandoah. Gen. McClellan arrived at Charlestown at o'clock, where he remained during the night. But very little Union feeling was shown by the

people of Charlestown upon its occupation by our To day's (Saturday's) Tribune gives additional

intelligence, as follows :-Special Despatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

Washington, Fsiday Oct. 17, 1862. The following intelligence has just been received from one of your special correspondents: BOLIVAR HEIGHTS, Oct. 17-6 p. m.

Hancock's reconnoisance has returned. After my despatch of last evening it encountered no enemy except a few scattering eavalry, with whom we had a little picket firing, without loss. The expedition has developed that the enemy were in e at Brucetown, five miles from Winchester, and has brought away 1,500 bushels of wheat estined for the Robels.

The statement that we found in Charlestown large number of Rebels wounded in yesterday's highting is erroneous. We found only one such The others were wounded at the late Maryland battles. I have been able to learn of only eight or ten prisoners taken by us, except the convalescents in the hospitals.

Humphrey's Division, which crossed the Poto mac near Shepardstown, has also returned. found the enemy in its front in considerable force, and had some artillery firing, but no serious loss. The distribution of the new clothing of the

troops will be completed to-morrow. The body servant of Capt. Burnett Rhett of a South Carolina battery at Brucetown was sent out foraging yesterday morning. He concluded that our lines were the best place to find butter and eggs, and rode straight into them upon his master's horse. He said he had read the President's Emancipation Proclamation in a Richmond paper, and claimed protection, which was accorded him. He furnishes specific and valuable information about the enemy.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, Oct. 17-p. m. Yesterday morning when Hancock advanhis division to Charlestown, Gen. Woodbury's division crossed the Petomac at Shepardstown Ford, taking the road leading to Smithfield, a small village half way between Charlestown and Bunker Gen. Woodbury encamped last night between Leetown and Kearneysville, about seven niles from Smithfield. His troops met with but slight resistance during the day from the enemy's mounted pickets. This morning he advanced his cavalry toward Smithfield, six miles from Bunker Hill, where ne met the cavalry belonging to Hancock's division. Before reaching this point the enemy was found to be in very large force. The reconnoissance here ended, its object being

to ascertain where the main body of the Rebel army was. There is no doubt but that the Rebel General intended to give battle at or near their present location. The indications are that they will not have to wait long before they again meet the

Kentuacky. Lexington re-occupied by our troops Bragg and Kirby Smith retreating.

LOUISVILLE, October 17.

The Journal discredits all the reports of a recent fight at Big Hill.

Gne hundred federal cavalry entered and occu-

pied Lexington to-day. Bragg, on Tuesday, with 40,000 men was at Camp Orchard intending to camp a few miles below. He is rapidly retreating toward Mount

Kirby Smith was going out of Kentucky on the road to Manchester, Clay County, thence by the road whereon Bragg is reteating, toward Cumber-land Gan. It is reported that the mount

speculation, as wild as it is reckless, may be, and trees and otherwise filling up the roads, over which the rebels must pass in order to leave the state - World. Tennessee. It is reported that the Rebels are

n large force near Nashville, and are demanding the surrender of that city; which Gen. Negley declines to do. The report lacks confirmation. Rebel Guerillas.—The rebels are doing considerable damage with small parties of guerillas to the steamboats on the Western Waters. A party of them destroyed the Hazel Dale, on Wednesday, at Caseyville, Ky., capturing her cargo. Proceeding to Columbus, they set fire to the transports Admiral and Philadelphia, blowing up the ormer by the explosion of the shells on board Fortunately, a thousand kegs of powder were taken from the Philadelphia in time to save her from a like fate. The loss was about seventy-five thousand dollars. General Dodge was wounded by a fragment of shell. A large body of Union troops have started for Caseyville in pursuit of the enemy, who are under the command of Colonels Anderson, Johnson and Martin.-Herald.

New Orleans .- New Orleans dates are to the th. Gen. Butler is straightening things out with his usual promptness. An ex-policemen gets six months in Fort Pickens, with hard labor and a 24 b. ball to his leg for sending an insulting and seditious report to the Government. All prisoners of war who had been registered for exchange were to be sent to Baton Rouge on the 8th. Offi-cers were to be allowed to take their side-arms necessity to close the war, in some way, will drive and clothing in which they stood, only. An order fixed the price of flour at \$7.50 per bbl., bread to be three ounces for one cent. Crowds of people of both sexes, of all ages and conditions, conour panic-stricken capitalists and our country, into the vortex of a pro-slavery compromise. This is one of the dangers of the crisis, from which tinue to attend daily for the purpose of taking we should earnestly labor and pray to be dethe oath of allegianee.—Tribune.

Resistance to the draft, in Pennsylvannia.

A serious resistance having been made to the enrollment for the draft by the Irish residents of auzerne County, Pa., it was necessary on Wednesday to call out a military force (in the town of Blakely), and fire upon the insurgents. Four or five were killed, and forcible opposition is put down. The same spirit has been manisted all through the mining region. The unreflecting Irish have been stirred up to this folly by Buchanan Democratic leaders .- 1b.

The Draft in New York State will take place or The Rebel raid into Pennsylvania. The matter

be investigated. Washington, Wednesday, Oct. 15. A letter has been received from Gov. Curtin, in which it is stated he has been informed, on good authority, that the Generals in command of roops at Hagerstown knew the rebels had crossed border at 10 o'clock on Friday morning twenty miles by rail from Chambersburgh until 9 o'clock Saturday morning, so that the whole force could have been captured, and the people of Pennsylvania saved from the disgrace cast u pon them.

The Governor desires a thorough investigation. and the military authorities have already ordered an investigation to be made.

In the meantime, Gov. Curtin is taking active measures to protect the border from any further rebel raid.—Times.

MONDAY, OCT. 26.

The Army of the Potomac " all quiet" again. The move of last week does not prove to have been anything but a reconnoissance, for the purpose of spying out the enemy's condition and prospects. The reconnoitering parties have all is missing, and whom it is feared has been captured by the rebels.

It is rumored that the Army is to go into win ter quarters, but the story lacks confirmation. Important reconnoisance by Gen. Stahl.

WASHINGTON, October 19. General Stahl started on a reconnoisance Aldie and vicinity Wednesday, returning Friday evening. He captured about one hundred pris oners on the way. He drove a part of the enemy through Thoroughfare Gap on Thursday, having encamped at White Plains Wednesday night. A train of five wagons, loaded with provision

and forage, sent from Centreville to o Charlestown.

Three miles from Bolivar they came upon the of North cavalry on Thursday.

The rebels are running trains to Bristow sta-Stahl, was captured near Newmarket, by a party

Reports are coming into Sigel's headquarters from deserters, that large parties of rebels are retiring from Winchester.

The war in Kentucky. Dash into Lexington, by the Guerrella Gen. Morgan. Morgan subs quently routed by Gen. Dumont's troops CINCINNATI, Oct. 19. Gen. Morgan, with a thousand rebel cavalry

entered Lexington vesterday, our small force there retreating before him on our main force at Morgan found and paroled about seventy-five of our sick in the town. After remaining about

three-quarters of an hour, he retreated toward Manchester, and afterward moved in the direction of Frankfort. General Dumont, upon learning his presence started in pursuit, with one regiment of infantry. in wagons, a thousand cavalry, and one section of artillery. He overtook and defeated Morgan, to-day between Versailles and Frankfort, and i now in full pursuit of his scattered forces, moving

towards Lawrenceburg. Morgan is now between Generals Dumont and Buell, and it is thought be is not likely to escape. It is probable he is pushing for Mount Sterling to join Humphrey Mar One of Humphrey Marshall's regiments, com

posed principally of Tennesseans, descried him en masse yesterday, and were brought into Paris to-day by our cavalry. Marshall's forces are represented as being greatly demoralized, and anxious to leave him. No details of Morgan's defeat have been

ceived. Major-General John A. McClernard has bee assigned to an important command of a special expeditionary character, and will take the field less than twenty days.

TUESDAY, OCT. 21, The war in Kentucky. Further particulars of he raid by Morgan.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 20. In the recent rebel raid upon Lexington, we killed from five to ten rebels, and wou teen, among whom was Major Samuel Nurgen, of Nashville, cousin to John Morgan, who was shot through the neck, and will die. We also captured and paroled about one hundred and John Morgan left Lawrenceburg, yesterda

morning with about twelve hundred men, closely pursued by General Dumont's forces, which have captured from fifty to one hundred. At three this morning, three or four hundred of Morgan's men at Cox's Creek, six and a half miles this side of Bardstown, captured a Federal train of eighty-one wagons, fifty-one of which were loaded. They carried off the wagons and

those having charge of the train, except Lieut. Barr, of the Twenty-fourth Ohio, in command, who escaped. The wagons belonged to General Wood's division, and were coming toward Louisville. Morgan then went towards Bardstown and about daylight captured another federal train the number of wagons in which is unknown, two miles from Bardstown.

Thence Morgan went to Boston, with the posed intention to burn the railroad bridge The rebels shot Thomas Marlow, of Nelson

County, Kentucky, after capturing him. General Dumont, yesterday afternoon, was near Lawrenceburg, in pursuit of these rebels, and only forty minutes in their rear. There is nothing from General Buell's Bragg's forces to-night.

From Gen. Sigel's Corps. - A reconnoissance. FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Monday, Oct. 30. On the return of Gen. Stahl's expedition, a small party was sent out toward Bristoe Station, as it was understood a force of the enemy was at that place. During the evening three of the party returned, and reported that the rest of the party had been cut off. This story was soon after proved false, by the arrival of the remainder of the party, without having received any injury. They had been attacked near Cutlett's Station by about twice their number, and, engaging them at close quarters, succeeded in checking any further

in. This arose from a returning party of our own Rumors.—It is rumored that Winchester has been evacuated by the rebels; also that the rebels had re-crossed the Potomac into Maryland, and

advance. Later in the night, an unnecessary alarm was raised that our pickets had been driven

had been driven back by our forces. No confirmation of the truth of these reports has reached us. Wednesday, 22d .- The following is from this

iorning's Daily Tribune. Rebels Reported Crossing the Potomac Excitement at Hagerstown—Hancock the Point of Rebel Advance—Our Troops Hurrying to the Scene—A Battle Expected in Pennsylvania.

From Our Special Correspondent. the Army recently engaged with the enemy at

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Oct. 19, 1862. Corinth, and Maj. Gen. J. C. Pemberton " put in Hagerstown is again in a state of excitement

ple most desire rest. The rebels are crossing in force at Hancock, so couriers say, who have been galloping by at precious speed to the headquargarbing by at precious speed to the headquar-ters of the Commanding General all day. All last night the rumbling of artillery, and the solemn tramp of infantry, were heard passing through the main street, and hundreds wondered and speculated what movement was on foot. The morning dawned, but still the mystery remained unsolved. Two brigades of Gen. Couch's division, which, since the great battle, have been lying four miles from Williamsport, on the road to Sharpsburg, suddenly, last Saturday evening, left their encampments, and with ten day's rations, marched up the Potomac to Clear Spring, and joined the brigade of Gen. Howe, which had been occupying that post since the raid of Gen.

little comment, for it had been anticipated several day's; but the movement of ten brigades of Smith's division from the vicinity of Hagerstown, where they had but just arrived to wash and dress themselves in preparation for the Winter, instantly gave us all to understand that either the right wing of the Army of the Potomac was about swinging over to Virginia, or the left of Gen. Lee's army was on the point of paying us a visit. At this hour, 10 p. m., everything looks as if another great battle would be fought before long on this side of the Potomac: but not on the soil of my Maryland," but on that of our Pennsylvania-I am afraid, if it should prove true that Gen. Lee s crossing at Hancock, that we are again too late for him. Gen. Cox, with a division of infantry and artillery, and Gen. Averill, with a brigade of eavalry, are above Hancock, and Smith and Couch by this time but a short distance east of it. If Gen. Lee is crossing his entire army, their resistance can be but a feeble one; re-enforcements cannot be sent them in time to be of much service.

But how Gen. Lee could have escaped McClellans left wing and centre (if it is true that he has), we are at a loss to know. All sorts of wild re-ports are floating in the streets and about head-quarters, and it is almost impossible to learn the exact position of the Rebels or to know wether the advance is simply another raid or a movement of the whole army. By to morrow night I hope to be able to send you all the facts, if there are my, in relation to the matter.

From Gen. Slocumb's command. An expedition was started out to intercept a capturing force of rebel cavalry, under Capt. Day. The result is not known further that 32 rebels were captured, 131 3-4. and 10 killed. Our loss was one killed and 4 wounded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Two formidable rams ready .- A gentleman who left Charleston on the 20th ult., has reached our city by the way of Nashville. He says the Charlestonians have completed two very formidable rams, which will be put into service as soon as they can obtain their complement of men. They are considered more formidable than the Manassas. Com. Ingraham commands one of the

Our informant says the banks of Charleston have \$6,000,000 or \$7,000,000, of counterfeit Conreturned, with the exception of Cap't. Pell, who | federate notes on hand, which they have received as good. There are said to be from \$70,000,000. \$80,000,000 of such trash in circulation, in the Confederacy. The Treasury department, at Richmond, sent about \$250,000 of this counterfeit money to Charleston, to pay troops with.

The banks in all the confederacy are offering large rewards for the detection of the counterfeit-

All the necessaries of life are at starvation prices in Charleston. Prices of flour, 845 per barrel; tea, \$8 per pound; sugar, \$1,50 per pound; side bacon, 75 cents; hams \$1, bar of soap \$4,50; candles, 25 cents apiece. - Louisville

GEN. PRENTISS ON EMANCIPATION. Gen. Prentiss expresses himself in private, even more strongly than in public, as regards the effect of the proclamation upon the Union prisoners. Every man, he says, including the slaveholding officers of the Missouri regin tory. Their criticism upon it was, that it rather lagged behind, than outran, the necessities of the general, and the decree immediate. The effect of the proclamation upon the South was unmistak-The rebels, in all their conversation, alluded to it in a manner indicating that it was the one thing, they dreaded. The negroes were being driven into the interior for safety. At Petersburg, large numbers were congregated, a thousand in one pen, crowded together like cattle in the sham-The atmosphere of the streets was charged with the odor of this sickening mass of humanity.

Gen. Mitchell has recently addressed the "contrabands" at Hilton Hilton Head, on the occasion of the dedication of a colored church. Unlike many of our generals, he treats them as human beings, with human feelings, addresses them in a kind and sympathetic manner, trusts that the day of their deliverance is at hand, and urges them to industry, neatness, and thrift.

Is'n't it quite time for Gen. Mitchell to be re-

Copies of the Richmond Dispatch, of Oct. 17, ave been received. It claims that the rebel have captured from nine to ten thousand prisoners in the Kentucky and other battles in the West It also exults over Stuart's late raid into Pennsyl vania. Offensive war is strongly urged, and no quarters if emancipation is proclaimed. Baltimore ebels have rumors of Nashville having been captured, but the stories are wholly unreliable-

Apprehended negro insurrection in Virginia. The Washington Republican, of yesterday, says, A refugee who came into Gen. Sigel's head-quarters, from Amissville, Culpepper county, Va., eports that there is the greatest consternation aginable among the whites in that section in consequence of an apprehended negro revolt. Seventeen negroes, most of them free, had been nung, copies of late Northern newspapers having been found upon them, containing President Linoln's proclamation to liberate the slaves.

The terror of the whites is reported to be be wond description. It is said that the negroes of the different cour

ties around Culpepper, are all engaged in a conspiracy for a general insurrection. The following dispatch from the Washington correspondent of the Times, is confirmatory of

A gentleman who lelt Amissville, Culpeppe ounty, Virginia, on last Wednesday, says that ebel conscripts are pouring constantly into Win chester. Seventeen negroes were hung there on the 11th inst., charged with organizing an insur rection against the whites. Copies of the Washirgton National Republican, containing the President's Proclamation of Emancipation were found among them. The conspiracy, our informant says, is supposed to extend throughout several counties, and the greatest excitement and fear prevails of an outbreak among the negroes. The habitants of the counties where the insubor dination exists, threated to resist the conscription act on the plea of self-defence, i. e. to pr tect themselves against the negroes. Two-thi of the slaves in Virginia have already heard of President Lincoln's proclamation, and know that they are free, and thinks that should the rebel army retreat from its present position, another NAT. TURNER rebellion would occur in Eastern

and Central Virginia. The above story has been both contradicted

and confirmed. It is a significant circumstance that the mere fact of a slave being in possession of President Lincoln's Proclamation should strike terror into the heart of the master. " What good would a Proclamation of Emancipation effect?"

A good move .- Eight thousand signatures have en appended to an appeal from the women of the loyal states, praying for the removal of all negligent, incompetent, drunken, or knavish men, who in the first hurry of selection obtained for themselves posts of responsibility; and that the President will retain in the army only capable, honest, and trustworthy soldiers.—World. Gen Beauregard has presented to Gen. Jack-

son a silver mounted pistol, of a new pattern made in Paris expressly for Jackson. It is a revolver, constructed to throw balls as a cannon throws grapeshot. With this weapon it is cal-culated that he can destroy half a dozen enemies at a single discharge of the revolver. So says a southern paper.—World. Gen. Van Dorn superceded .- From the Rich nond Despatch we learn that the rebel Gen. Van Dorn "has been supersceded in the command of

Lecture by a Loyal Southerner .- The Rev. Mr. Bosserman delivered, according to annou his lecture on the Southern Rebellion last night, to an audience assembled at Dr. Chapin's Church. Although a portion of his recital was on the prison-life he led in a "filthy negro jail" into which he was thrust at Richmond, for his loyalty to the Union, yet he managed to infuse into it the humor and cheerfulness of a large-natured man; and in that, as well as the rest of his lecture, he interested and instructed his audience. His in-stances of the brutality and cruelty exhibited by the traitors would be deemed incredible, except that we knew what effect Slavery has upon the morals and manners of a people. A sentinel, he said, deliberately fired into the prison without provocation, the ball going through the cheek of one of the prisoners and lodging in the beams of the room; nothing was done with the sentinel. Kindred acts of ferocity were recited; ending in the death of prisoners—showing that the war has developed traits of Southern character worthy of the Sioux tribes. Mr Bosserman said the worst Rebels South, were "clergymen and women." He is of opinion that the only means of permanently conquering rebellion is Emancipation. He will doubtless lecture elsewhere, and we ask for him the favorable attention of local auditors .-

Negro soldiers among the" Secesh" dice against color .- A rebel deserter, the son of quandam Baltimorean, now of South Carolina, and a trustworthy man, says he belonged to regiment of that State, composed of four companies of negroes and six of whites; that the ne groes were allowed to vote with the whites in the ice of their officers; that they mess and sleep together without any prejudice whatever, and that the negroes make as good soldiers as the

The Rumored Peace Proposition, from the Con federate to the Federal Government, turns out to have been a gross forgery.

Gen. Fremont was welcomed at St. Louis (Mo. .) by a concourse of 4,000 or 5,000 people, and a serenade. His business there is to be present at the trial of Gen. McKinstry. Gov. Andrew accepts the People's Union re

omination, for Governor of Massachusetts. Decision in regard to Shinplasters. ALBANY, Tuesday, Oct. 21, 1862.

A decision made in the United States Court to

day, declares that the law of the United States Congress prohibiting the issue of "shinplasters" in the States is unconditional. Gold, in the New York Exchange, was 128 per

eent, yesterday; to-day, (Wednesday), it Abolition abroad.—The States General of Hol land, have passed an act for abolishing Slavery, in the Dutch West Indies. In Russia, the serfs are rapidly complying with the conditions on which the land cultivated by them, shall become their property. This looks like "compensation"

in the right direction. Gen. Scott is not pleased with the publication by John Van Buren, of his letter to the President and publishes another, written at a later period in which he took a more decided stand in favor of putting down the rebellion.

Gen. Wool. Certain "loyal" citizens of Maryand, as they call themselves, have petitioned the President to remove Gen. Wool from military command in that State. They allege his "great age" as the reason, and we suspect he is too old to be caught with their chaff, or to be flattered into their service of returning fugitive slaves. Will the President remove him

Emancipation in Virginia. [Correspondence of the Evening Post.]
Baltimore, October 18, 1862. General Lockwood has been doing a good thing of late. He has rescued about two he

fifty of the four hundred slaves, freed in Accomac and Northampton counties, by the act of Congress for working on rebel entrenchments, from the President's edict of freedom as the door to vic- that these slaves were employed in throwing up earthworks for the rebel forces in that region, and upon this evidence he issued to them their free papers. Thus armed, they now defy their former owners, such of them as have remained. For this act General Lockwood deserves great

[We trust the day for Presidential vetoes of such measures has gone by.

The Elections, and the Proclamation .- The Y. Times of Oct. 22, says: Sixty members of Congress have been che ince the President's Proclamation was issued ad the Democratic net gain in the entire number has been only three !- in spite of the fact that, in none of the elections save Iowa were the oldiers (numbering some three hundred thous voters.) four fifths of whom are for the Proclam

tion-allowed the suffrage. parent promise of emaccipation-not in its de ay, nor in its proffers of pacification with sla-

The Charleston (S. C.) papers, publish with triumph and gratulation, the political speeches made at the North, in favor of Gov. Seymour and the pro-slavery Democratic nominations-If they annot get recognition in Europe, they think

there is a prospect of getting it at the North. From San Francisco-Commercial News. SAN FRANCISCO, October 20.—The money mar-et is very light. The rates of discount are at o to two-and a half per cent. United States legal tender notes range

ifteen to eighteen per cent, discount. Sight Exchange on New-York, payable in curency, ranges from filteen to twenty per cent. dis

Several capitalists are disposed to allow their noney to lie idle un til financial affairs in the East ome more settled. This is believed to be the main reason of the pressure for money.

The steamer Pacific has arrived with 400 pasengers and \$450,000 in treasure from Oregon,

and \$20,000 from British Columbia. The opposition steamer sails for San Juan and mail steamer for Panama to-morrow, producing lively competition among passengers The opposition rates, as advertised, are-For the first cabin, \$200; for the second cabin, \$150; and for the steerage, \$90. The rates per the Pacific mail steamer are \$250, \$187, and 133.

Brooklyn .- Probable murder. About nine o'clock this morning, the body of an unknown man was found floating in the river at Ford's dock, near the Fulton Ferry, under circumstances which led to the belief that he had been robbed, murdered, and thrown into the river. He was about five feet seven and a half inches in height and had light hair and red whiskers. dressed in a black frock coat, dark plaid pants, yellow vest, white shirt, gray underclothing, and calf skin boots. The pockets of his clothing were found empty, and had apparently been rifled of their contents, and on the right side of the head of deceased was a wound three inches in length, which penetrated to the brain, and had apparent ly been made with some heavy iron instrument coroner Norris was notified, and had the body removed to the dead house for identification, and will hold an investigation this afternoon.

PROSPERITY OF OHIO-ITS CAUSES.

The Cincinnatti Weekly Gazette of October 15. has an editorial article from which we extract "In the year 1861 full 60,000 men, able-bodied nen, were taken from the State of Ohio, and enrolled among the permanent volunteers. In the year 1862, we send out 70,000. Exclusive of three months' men and civil employees about the army, (which also make thousands.) Ohio has sent 130,000 men into the three years' service, a most enormous draft on the labor of the State. More than three-fourths of these came from the agricultural population. Here then we have near 100,000 laborers taken from agriculture and ist adjunct arts; yet we see that the harvests of 1862 have been great—and that a vast surplus will be sent from this State to supply the waits of Europe and the army. The value of the surplus products of the State will pay the interest on the national debt accumulated in two years of war. This is a result at which no European states-man could have guessed, and which to him must less remarkable than the performances of Aladin's Lamp. A State not sixty years old, sending into the field an army of one hundred and thirty thousand men, and yet send-ing its surplus bread to feed the destitute popu-lation of England and France, is an exhibition of industry and fertility which Europe has not seen and no Slave State of America has ever produced.

The writer proceeds to account for these remarkable facts, and traces the cause mainly to "new arts of agriculture"-labor saving machinery &c. among which McCormicks' Reaper ex-Hagerstown is again in a state of excitement, Corintin, and Maj. Gen. J. C. Feinberton par in introd.—The writer agds: ships of with such words, or of you have other I resident of the Court Court, to his adopted you have given his excess.

Since then, we have reapers, mowers, separa- for she is in truth your daughter, and is struggling tors, sowers, drills, &c making a great aggregate of agricultural machinery, which does the work of more than three-fold the number of men, who (without machinery,) would have been required o do it. Indeed, without this machinery, wheat, oats, and hay of Ohio, in 1862, could not have been got in safely. Besides, this machinery, which was at first only intended for large farms now operates on the smallest; and on the large tracts, steam is successfully employed, multiply ing ten-fold the labor-saving power. But this i not all. This machinery is made in our own State. At Dayton, Springfield, Lancaster, Canton and Cleveland, large factories are engaged in turning out agricultural machines; so that we have benefit both of the making, and the use of agricultural machinery. The mode in which the harvest of 1862 has been principally got in, is this. One farmer in a neighborhood buys a machine whether reaper or separator, and goes round doing the work of his neighbors at so many cents per bushel, It is thus that machin ery has done the work of thousands of men, who have thus been spared for the war. Again, we have introduced new products. Few persons know the extent to which sorghum has been cultivated. The reader will pass up some of the roads of the interior will find the sorghum mills constantly grinding the cane; and we believe Ohio will this year produce all the molasses she consumes. The sorghum syrup has also been greatly improved, and is now pronounced by many persons to be equal to the very best in

It is by means like these that Ohio has not felt the loss of tens of thousands of her men, and her farms and fields still present the smiling aspects of a productive and prosperous country. withstanding the great losses and sacrifices of the war, Ohio presents to the eye of a stranger nothing but peace and tranquility. Who shall say, Providence has not been on her side? The markets of Europe demand her products. The world without pays for her labor, machinery supplies the loss of her men, health prevails throughout her borders. The war drum is heard, and the bugle sounds the battle cry but the sounds pass far away, and no enemy invades or harms her territory. Providence has raised up ompensations of the greatest and most valuable Not the least of these are the new arts of agriculture, which enable towns to grow and war o be carried on, without materially diminishing the productions of agriculture.

FOREIGN.

Europe-arrival of the Asia-The Asia's news ame to hand the 14th, from Cape Race. She left Liverpool on the 4th, and Queenstown on the 5th inst. She experienced heavy weather on the passage, and suffered considerable damage in her upper works. The English journals wer still discussing the National successes in Maryland, and complimenting the North for the energy, displayed. Mason and SLIDELL had written to the French journals, denying that they had been ecalled. A list of ten vessels had been published as having been destroyed by the rebel pirate 290." It is announced in the Turin papers, that he daughter of Victor EMANUEL, before she left taly for Portugal, obtained a promise from her father, that mercy should be extended to GAR-IBALDI and his followers, and that on the 4th a roval decree was to be issued proclaiming an amnesty to all excepting deserters from the Royal The Liverpool Cotton Market on Saturday was quiet and unchanged; sales 2,500 bales. Breadstuffs quiet, but steady. Provisions dull and tending downward. Consols closed on Sat-urday at 93 7-8 a 94 for money. American Se-

From South America-The French line-of-battle ship Massena, Commander Halot d'Orsay, port Oct., 15th. She is of four thousand tons burden, mounts ninety guns, a propeller of eight hundred horse power, and has a crew of six hundred men. The Massena is at anchor at

We have news from Buenos Ayres, dated to the 27th of August. Our correspondent states that the city of Buenos Ayres has been fearfully that a Benevolent Association has been formed in for working on rebel entrenchments, from the clutches of their former masters, by granting them the evidences of their liberation. He made the masters, themselves, the witnesses of the fact bat these slaves were employed in the wind and still spreads. Within the month there have that these slaves were employed in the wind and still spreads. Within the month there have been sold 111,500 dry hides, of which 52,500 that these slaves were employed in the wind and still spreads. Within the month there have been sold 111,500 dry hides, of which 52,500 the rates they have established are precisely those fixed by Messrs. N., G. & C. sold for United States markets, chiefly New-York at 40 a 41 silver rials. Of wools 10,000 arrobas fine at 85 a 95 pesos the arrobas -the pesos being 420 to the doubloon. The ool thus far received in this city, for exportation, is, for the year, 2,140,000 arrobas fined sugar is dear at \$79 an arroba. United States flour is \$7 to \$7,50 per barrel, in deposit. The city is full of lumber, and the price fearfully declined-\$34 on board. The ports the quantity of paper in circulation \$131, 630,000. It is redeemable in paper, and it is a legal tendar. Ounces are \$124.-Herald.

Later from Europe. Arrival of the Bavaria. Advices from Europe, two days later are received by the steamship Bavaria, which passed Cape Race, on Sunday afternoon the 19th. eft Southampton on the 9th inst. 'The President's Emancipation Proclamation had reached England, and of course attracted much attention. London Times does not question the right of President to issue it, but insists that he is without the power to enforce his decree. The North, it thinks, must conquer every square mile of the outh before it can make the proclamation of more effect than mere waste paper. lowa, heavily laden with stores for was run into by another vessel in the Clyde, and sunk. The French Gen. Changarnier had taken the trouble to deny the truth of a rumor that he had been offered the command of the National forces by President Lincoln. Letters have been received in Paris from Vera Cruz, which give different accounts of affairs in Mexico from those published in the French papers. According to these accounts, the French will not have an easy road to travel to the Mexican Capitol. Juarez is preparing for a desperate resistance; the City of Mexico is strongly fortified, and the advance from Orizaba will be disputed inch by inch. Garibal di and his followers, as we were led to expect by revious advices, have been granted an amnesty King Victor Emanuel, exceptions being mad the cases of deserters from the royal army. The Liverpool Cotton market was buoyant, and advance had taken place on all varieties Breadstuffs were steady, and provisions dull. onsuls were quoted at 9418 for Money .- Times.

TO THE ENGLISH NATION: It is while under the

louble pressure of bodily and mental pain that

man can most truly and most acutely appreciate

good and evil, and, leaving the authors of his nisery to eternal shame, devote unlimited affect-an and gratitude to his benefactors. And that to you, O people of England, I owe a heavy debt for benefits bestowed, I feel in the inmost recesses of my soul. You were my friends in prosperity, and now you continue the precious boon in the days of my adversity. May God reward you! And my gratitude is the more intense, O worthy people, inasmuch as, rising as it must do beyond the mere level of individual eeling, it becomes sublime in the general sent iment toward those nations whose progress you epresent. Yes! you are deserving of the grat-tude of the world, because you offer an asylum for misfortune, from whatever part it may come and you identify yourselves with misery, pity if and relieve it. The French and Neapolitan exile inds in your bosom shelter from his tyrant; he finds sympathy; he is helped, because an exile inus sympathy, he have an extended the because unhappy. The Haynaus—the hardened instruments of autocrats—find no rest in your liberal land, and fly terrified before the bitter scorn of your generous sons. And, in truth, vithout your noble bearing, what would Europe be? Tyranny seizes its exiles in those other lands where virtue is unnatural, where liberty is Albion. I, like so many others, seeing the cause of justice trampled under foot in so many parts of the world, despaired of human progress But, turning to you, my mind is calmed-calmed by the contemplation of your fearless progress toward that end to which the human race seems called by Providence. Proceed on your way, calm, unconquered nation, and be less tardy in calling your sister peoples into the same path of human progress. Call the French nation to coperate with you. You two are worthy to march and-in-hand in the vangard of social progress Yes, call her! In all your meetings let concord between the two great sisters be your cry. Yes call her! Call to her always, and in every manner-with your voice, and with the voice of her great exiles—of Victor Hugo, the high-priest of human brotherhood. Tell her that conquest is, in this age, an anomaly—the emanation of an unsound mind. Why should we covet the land of others, when all men should be as brethren? Yes, call her! And she, forgetting that she, is temporarily under the dominion of the Genius of Evil-if not to-day, to-morrow; if not to-morrow, later—will reply as she ought to your generous and regenerating appeal. Call, and at once, the bold sons of Helvetia, and clasp them firmly to your breast! The warlike children of the Alps—the vestals of the sacred fire of liberty on the hibited at the world's fare is conspicuously no-ticed.—The writer adds: as officed to them as show and I has

have already so nobly proclaimed. Help her to escape from the terrible strife waged against her the traders in human flesh. Help her, and and then place her by your side at the great assembly of nations—that final work of human intellect. Call to your side all those peoples who would be free, and lose not an hour. The initiative which belongs to you to-day, may to-morrow oncern another. May God forbid such a calamity! Who ever more gallantry than France in '89 assumed that responsibility? At that solemn moment she held up "Reason" to the world, crushed tyranny, and consecrated free brotherhood. Now, after nearly a century, she is reduced to combat the liberty of nations, protect tyranny, and over the altar of Reason to erect the symbol of that wicked and immoral constrosity, which is called the Papacy. Arise, then, Britannia, and at once! Arise with your undaunted brow, and point out to the peoples the path they must tread! With a Congress of the world to decide between nations, war would e an impossibility. No longer would there ex ist those standing armies which make liberty impossible. What weapons! What defenses What engines of attack and defense! And the the millions squandered in implements of destruct ion would be employed in fostering the industry and diminishing the misery of the human race Begin then, O people of England; and, for the love of God, initiate the vast human compact, and bestow this great gift on the present generation! Beside Switzerland and Belgium, you would see other nations, urged on by the good sense of the people, accept your invitation, an hasten to enrol themselves under your banner Let London now be the seat of this Congress, which shall in future be agreed on by a mutua compact of arrangement and convenience. Once more, God bless you. May He repay you for the benefits you have heaped so prodigally of me. With gratitude and affection, yours. Variguano, Sept., 28. Garibaldi.

Advertisements.

PENSIONS. \$100 BOUNTY, PAY & PRIZE MONEY

PROCURED BY NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP.

At their Law and Collection Office NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, No charge made until the money is collected. Letter

No charge made until the money is colled inquiry answered without charge.

We refer by permission, to

Hon. George, Opdyre, Mayor of New York City.

Hon. ton's Yan Vorset, Mayor of Jursey City.

Maj. Gen. C. W. Samborde, 1st file. N. Y. S. M.

Brig. Gen. William Hall, 1st Div. N. Y. S. M.

Brig. Gen. Charles Yafes, 1st Div. N. Y. S. M.

Brig. Gen. John Ewin, 1st Div. N. Y. S. M.

Brig. Gen. John News, 1st Div. N. Y. S. M.

Clashin, Mellers & Co. New York LAPLIN, MELLEN & CO. New York. LAPLIN, LUDINGTON & CO. New York. SAAC SEYMOUR, President Bank of North

DAME SETBOLE, FRESHERI BAIR OF NOTH AMERICA, N. Y. CHARLES JENERS, PRO-sident East River Bairk, N. Y. WILLIAM CUETTS NOYES, Esq., New York.
DAVID DEDUKY FIELD, Seq. New York.
JAMES T. BRADY, Esq. New York.
CHARLES NETTLETON,
Notary and Commissioner for all the States. { HENRY CAMP. From the New-York Tribune of Sept. 17th. To Soldiers and their heirs.—The advertisement of Messrs. Nettleton, Gilbert & Camp in to-day's Tribune will necessarily attract the attention of al those who have claims on the government for sol diers' bounty, pay or pensions. The terms on which these gentlemen propose to prosecute and collect such claims are certainly moderate—remarkably so —while their integrity and responsibility is vouched for by our Mayor and several of our leading brokers, merchants and lawyers. Believing them to 1

upright and capable, we commend them to publi

ontidence and patronage.

From the New York Daily Times of Sept. 17.
PAY OF SOLDIERS' ABREARS.—Very many thousands four soldiers and their families will be interested in the notice published in another column of Messrs bounties, pensions, &c., due to soldiers, at greatly reduced rates. Soldiers are very frequently subjected

Messrs. Nettleron, Gilbert & Camp, 111 Broadway devote their attention to the obtaining of the pay and pensions of soldiers and sailors, or their relatives who may have such claims against the government. The low rate of fees which they charge is one of the noticeable feature of their card. Parties having valid demands on the government have too frequently been mulct of the greater part of the proceeds, under pretence of prosecuting claims which needed only presentation. So glaring had these im-positions become, that a Benevolent Association has en formed in Chicago for the express purpose of making these collections for the lowest pe pensation. The rates they have established are precisely those fixed by Messrs. Nettleton, Gilbert

From the Newark Daily Advertises of Sept. 22d. THE PAY OF SOLDIERS, both bounty and pensions has become so extensive and even complicated, that it is a welcome agency which secures it for these men promptly, and discharges the duty faithfully Messrs. Nertleton, Gilbert & Camp, of New York, are entitled to unlimited confidence in their business.

From the Independent of Thursday, Sept. 18th, 1862. Thousands of our soldiers and their families in evry part of the country are now seeking a reliable channel through which they can collect bounties pensions, etc., from the government. All such are referred to Messrs. Nettleton, Gilbert, & Camp, 111 Broadway, New York, a law firm worthy of entir

From the Christian Advocate and Journal of Oct. 2d To SOLDIERS AND THEIR HEIRS. - The advertisement of Messes, Nettleton, Gilbert & Camp will necessa rily attract the attention of all those who have claims on the government for soldiers bounty, pay or pensions. The terms on which these gentle propose to prosecute and collect such claims, are certainly moderate, the same as those of the Chicago Benevolent Society, while their integrity and sponsibility are vouched for by our Mayor and sev eral of our leading brokers, merchants and lawyers Believing them to be upright and capable, we commend them to public confidence and patronage.

From the New Yorker Democrat, [German Paper.] Sept. 25th, 1862.
One of the first and best law firms, Messrs. Ner-LETON, GILBERT & CAMP, recommended by the most spectable business men of this city, make it their usiness to collect pensions, bounty and pay for soldiers, sailors and their heirs. Those who desire to will be treated well and punctually, and at a small expense. We recommend these gentlemen with full confidence, and wish that many of our countrymen would engage their services. As soon as their claims are collected, they will be paid without delay.

From the New Yorker Staats Zeitung, [German p. per, of September 23d, 1862.
Back Pay of Discharged or Killed Soldiers. Mesers. NEITLETON, GILDERT & CAMP, who have an office in this city, offer their services for the collection of back pay, bounty, pensions, &c. Soldiers of their relatives are too often overcharged, so that it is well to know that acknowledged reliable men of ousiness take charge of such matters at a small ex

SAM L. HARRIS, COUNSELOR AT LAW COMMISSIONER FOR THE SEVERAL STATES, AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

F. D. RICHARDSON & CO. Real Estate Brokers AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

No. 79 Cedar Street,

Nos. 82 and 84 Nassau Street, AW BUILDINGS. YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

STATIONERS & STEAM PRINTERS. No. 45 Maiden Lane. We Supply Everything in our line for Business, Professional, and Private use, execute all styles of Printing, Lithographic and Book-binding at the lowest rates, Blank books, Writing Papers and Stationery of evrates, Blank-books, Writing Papers and Stationery of every kind—Diaries for 1863, Photographic Albums, Scrap Books, Portfolios, Expense Books, Wash Books, Gold Pens, Croton Inks, Chessmen, Note Papers, and Envelopes, also Mourning Paper, &c., &c.

MONTEZUMA DINING SALOON. 83 NASSAU STREET.

FULTON HOTEL. 144 FULTON STREET,

FEW DOORS EAST OF BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. ONE HUNDRED WELL-AIRED ROOMS.

Home Dining Room, 111 AND 113 WILLIAM, COR OF JOHN ST., NEW-YORK. you. Coffee, Tea or Cocoa 2 Cts. Home made Pies.

John S. Savery, Ag't.

GEO. M. TRACY'S IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE Perfect Fitting Shirt Manufactory,

No. 95 William St., N. Y., directly opposite Platt Street. FINE SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER FROM MEASURE AND PERFECT FIT WARRANTED.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WARM UNDER GAR-MENTS, SUCH AS, SHAKER KNIT UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS. SHAKER FLANNEL DO. SCARLET FLANNEL UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS

OR RHEUMATICS. HEAVY SILK UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS. CANTON FLANNEL DO. ENGLISH MERENO UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

DO. LAMBS WOOL DO. FINE SHIRTS READY MADE, SUPERIOR SCARFS AND LINEN COLLARS, FOUR PLY TIES, FINE KID GLOVES, M'CLELLAN SCARFS. DO. BEAVER DO. SATIN AND SILK STOCKS, DO. CASSIMERE DO. SUSPENDERS. SILK GLOVES, PLUSH LINED HOSIERY OF ALL KINDS

CLOTH DO. DO. DO. CARDIGAN JACKETS. RINGWOOD GLOVES, GINGHAM UMBRELLAS. FLANNEL TRAVELLING LARGE ASSORTMENT. GEO. M. TRACY, Ag't. LOW PRICES. No. 95 William St.N.Y

STORMS & FERRIS SALT DEALERS, 185 WASHINGTON STREET,

Pure Saltnetre. Crude and Refined, for Packers' u

PARSONS & JOHNSON,

Commission Merchants, AND SOLE AGENTS FOR EMERY'S NAVAL VARNISH 101 and 103 Beekman Street.

NEW-YORK.

Emery's Navai Varnish to the most thorough tests have decided its superiority over any other in use, and have adopted it in all the Government Yards, for Ships' bottoms, upper works, yards and iron work of every description.

600,000 MALE or FEMALE AGENTS TO SELL

LLOYD'S NEW STEEL PLATE COUNTY COLORED MAP OF THE UNITED STATES. CANADAS, AND NEW BRUNSWICK. From recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1862; cost \$20,000 to engrave it and one year's time.

Superior to any \$10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of fifty cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map.

It is not only a county map, but it is also a

COUNTY AND RAILROAD MAP.

EVERY RAILROAD STATION and distances between. Guarantee any woman or man #3 to \$5 per day, and vill take back all maps that cannot be sold and

ie money. Send for \$1 worth to try. Printed instructions how to canvas well, furnished all ir agents. Wanted Wholesale Agents for our Maps in every state, California, Canada, England, France and Cuba. A fortune made with a few hundred dollars capital. No Competition.

J.T.LLOYD, 164 Broadway, New York. The War Department uses our Map of Virginia, Maryond and Pennsylvania, cost \$100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Hights, Wilsiamsnort Eerry, Rhorrysville, Nobaudi, Eord, and all

and. Virginia, and Pennsylvania, or money refu LLOYD'S TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KENTUCKY. OHIO, INDIANA, and ILLINOIS, is the only authority for Gen. Buell and the War Depart. ment. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it.

From the Tribune, Aug. 2.

"Lloyd's Map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. This Man is very large; it scott is but 25 cents and

amsport Ferry, Rhorersville, Noland's Ford, and all thers on the Potomac, and every other place in Mary

This Map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and he best which can be purchased." LLOYD'S GREAT MAP OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, From Actial Surveys by Capts. Bart and Win. Bowen, Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1,350 miles—every sand-bar, island, town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river colored in complice and Sizer an

-celored in counties and States. Price, \$1 iu. \$2, pocket form, and \$2.50 on linen, with rolers. Pady Sept. 20.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1862. NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, SEPT. IT, I PROJ.
J. T. LLOVD.—Sir: Send me your Map of the Missisippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Adairal Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi
quadron, is authorized to purchase as many as are remind for the second con-

uired for that squadron.
GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy. NEW 7-OCTAVE PIANOS IN ROSE-wood cases, iron frames, and over-strung bass for \$150; do., with mouldings \$160; do., with carved legs and inlaid name board \$175, \$185, and \$200: do., with pearl keys \$225, \$250, and \$300: new 6½-octave, \$135. The above Pianos are the greatest bargains in the city. Second hand Pianos at \$25, \$40, \$50, \$60, \$75, and \$100. New MELO-DEONS at extremely low prices. New and second-hand Pianos and Melodeons to LET, at \$2 and up-wards per month; rentallowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Foreign sheet MUSIC at 2 cents per page. All kinds of music merchandise at war prices. A pianist in attendance to try new music. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No.

PILES. PAGE'S "BALM FOR THE AFFLICTED"-A ertain cure for the Piles, by external application. Thousands are certifying to it, (see Circulars)

For sale by R. BRINKERHOFF, 112 William St. ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN, Feb 2, 1862. Dr. Page. Dear Sir .- I have been a great suffered or the last twenty years of a disease called the piles I have tried many remedies and many prescriptions, and all have been a failure. I have purchased two bottles of your balm or Pile Oil and I am entirely

Many other communications received, too on

THE NATIONALITIES.

Their origin, elements, mission, responsibilities, du ties and destinies." - A Discourse by WM. GOODELL (Pub. lisbed in the Principia of Dec. 7) is now on sale in Tract form at our office, in packages only, -as follows By mail, postage prepaid, | Delivered at the Office. by us. 5 copies for 15 cts, 10 " " 24 "

mail, and to one address, in packages as above, to econ omize the postage. The Salvation of our country secured by Emanci-

No orders answered for less than 5 copies by

A Discourse by Rev. Geo. B. Cheever, D. D., from Price 3cents single, or 2 cents per copy for package of 25, 50, or 100 copies. Postage, which must be pre-paid, one cent per copy

GOD'S WAY OF CRUSHING THE REBELL

A sermon by Rev. Geo. B. Cheever, D.D., preached in

Letters to be post-paid, and to enclose 1 cent for letter

the Church of the Puritans, Sept. 29, 1861, from Isaiah "Is not this the fast that I have chosen? to loose the bands of wickedness, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye breakevery yoke?"

A limited supply of this able discourse, in tracform, in our hands. Those who wish for copies should PRICE 3 cents each. POSTAGE .- One cent will cover either one, two or three copies. One cent is paid by us to the letter carrier here, for each letter we receive, and for this an additional centhould be enclo

THE GUILT OF SLAVERY AND THE CRIME OFSLAVEHOLDING,
Demonstrated from the Hebrew and Greek Scripture By Rev. George B. Cheever, D. D., Paster of the Church of the Puritans. For Sale at the Office of the Principia, 104 William

In the city of Cambridge, Mass., a pleasant house, slated roof, heated by furnace—and a pleasant residence

Street, New York. Price \$1. Postage 23 cents.

for a small family. A very small payment in cash will be required, and the balance can remain on mortgage if required. Further particulars can be obtained at this office,-104 William Street. HOUSE FOR SALE

In a pleasant village in New Hampshire, a hous

barn, wood-house and about an acre of land, will be sold very cheap to settle an estate. For further particular inquire of the Publisher of the Principia, 104 William silence above my, while the leaves at

Family Miscellann.

From the Mt. Vernon (Iowa) Weekly News. CLIMB THE MOUNTAIN.

Climb the mountain's rugged front! Wisdom, smiling, calls thee now: More than laurel wreaths extending, To adorn the victor's brow. Glory waits the coming hero, Knowledge, honor, virtue, fame: In the ever sunlit temple
Write thyself a cherished name.

Climb the mountain's rugged front! Simple staff and state be thine: Nobler aims than Mecca's pilgrim Call to more than Mecca's shrine Murmur not at fate unseeming; Poor thy lot! unknown thy name Names like thine are found recorded On the glorious scroll of fame.

Climb the mountain's rugged front He who gains that summit high Must do noble acts of valor-Deeds for immortality. Hastening to the goal transcendant, Be "Excelsior" thy star; There a land of wealth and beauty Stretches to the eve afar

Climb the mountain's rugged front Like the coral of the main, Ever busy, ever toiling,
"Founder of thy own domain." Patiently the hill ascending, What to thee its rugged steep? Upward labor-ever highest-Vatch and toil, but never sleep.

Climb the mountain's rugged front! Though the briar, thistle, thorn, Assail thee in thy grand career, And thy heart inclines to moan Opposition e'er will meet thee; Heed not those who smile or frown; Noble aims and deed of daring, Bring the conqueror renown

Climb the mountain's rugged front! Be a true man, be thou free: Slavish doubt, and ease, and pleasure, Struggle hard for mastery. . Thine must be a life laborious, Banish sloth, and fear, and wo; Clouds may gather, storms assail thee, Thou canst conquer every foe.

Climb the mountain's rugged front! Listen not to Circe's charms; Syren songs so sweetly singing, Only end in wild alarms. Rouse thee! stir thee! up and onward! Lest the wave of Lethe roll O'er thy memory forever-Dirges for a blighted soul.

Climb the mountain's rugged front! Learning of the starry host: Of the beaver, bee, or emmet, Or the shell upon the coast. Nature speaks in all around thee : Dewy rose, and downy peach, Tree and shrub, rock, rill and river. All, important lessons teach!

Climb the mountain's rugged front! Profiting from good or ill; Making every thing subservient To the reason and the will. Victory on thy arm depending. Then upon thy God relying. He will aid thee in the light

WHO ARE THE FREE?

BY JAMES R. LOWELL.

Men! whose boast it is that ve Come of fathers brave and free, If there breathe on earth a slave Are ye truly free and brave? When it works a brother's pain Are ye not base slaves indeed, Slaves unworthy to be freed?

Women! who shall one day bear Sons to breathe New England air, If ye hear without a blush, Deeds to make the roused blood rush Like red lava through your veins, For your sisters now in chains--Answer! are ve fit to be Mothers of the brave and free

Is true Freedom but to break Fetters for our own dear sake, And, with leathern hearts, forget That we owe mankind a deb No! true freedom is to share All the chains our brothers wear, And with heart and hand, to be Earnest to make others free!

They are slaves who fear to speak For the fallen and the weak, They are slaves who will not choose Hatred, scoffing, and abuse. Rather than in silence shrink From the truth they needs must think; They are slaves who dare not be In the right with two or three.

EACH MOTHER'S CHILD THE BEST.

As I walked over the hills one day, listened, and heard a mother-sheep say. In all the green world there's nothing so swee As my little lammie, with his nimble feet. With his eye so bright,

And his wool so white; Oh, he is my darling, my heart's delight. The robin, he That sings on the tree,

Dearly may dote of his darlings four : But I love my one little lambkin more. So the mother-sheep and the little one, Side by side, lay down in the sun, And they went to sleep on the hill-side warm. While my little lammie lies on my arm.

I went to the kitchen, and what did I see But the old gray cat and her kittens three I heard her whispering soft. Said she, My kittens, with tails all cunningly curled, Are the prettiest things there can be in the world.

And the old ewe, she, May love their babies exceedingly; But I love my kittens from morn to night: Which is the prettiest I cannot tell, Which of the three, for the life of me. I love them all so well. So I'll take up the kittens, the kittens I love, And we'll lie down together beneath the warn

So the kittens lie under the stove so warm. While my little darling lies here on my arm

I went to the yard, and I saw the old hen Go clucking about with her chickens ten; And she clucked, and she scratched, and she bristled away,
And what do you think I heard her say?
I heard her say, "The sun never did shine

On anything like to these chickens of mine; You may hunt the full moon and the stars, if you please, But you never will find ten such chickens as these cat loves her kittens, the ewe loves her lamb, But they do not know what a proud mother I am;

For lamb nor for kittens I wont part with these, Though the sheep and the cat go down on their My dear downy darlings, my sweet little things, Come, nestle now cozily under my wings."

So the hen said, And the chickens sped As fast as they could to their warm feather bed: And there let them lie on their feathers so warm,

While my little chick lies here on my arm. From the Christian Inquirer.

INDIAN SUMMER. The spring with its beauty hath glided away : The glory of summer, so brilliant and gay, With its long sunny hours and its mantle of green, Its delicate flowers and its breezes serene.

They have passed from our dwellings; though ne'er from the heart Can one beautiful memory ever depart.

But lovely the light that comes in at our door, Tis the sweet Indian Summer that greets us once more: The skies are still radiant, though clouds float

above, With the sunlight of hope, the sweet promise of

love; While the bright autumn woods and the richtinted flowers Throw a fairy-like charm o'er the hills and the

spirit of autumn! thou speakest to me. In the soft, balmy air; and a dim mystery Seems gathering about me-calm, soothing, and Heaven's silence above me, while the leaves at

All dying so meekly, in robes of rich hue, eathing of hours now gone from our view.

What is it in thee, O magical power! Which lingers about me in this peaceful hour— Which fills the rapt soul with such low, mystic thrill,
And wakes deep communings, so holy and still,
With the dim spirit-land, that now seemeth so

We look and we listen-lo! heaven is here.

For the Principia.

AUNT RUTH'S PROPHECY. BY MARIA GOODELL FROST. " Have you called on the bride?" asked Mrs. Gordon, of her friend, Mrs. Melbourne.

"What bride ?" "Why. Clara Edwards was married last week ; you must have received her cards." "Oh! yes, I have seen Clara; she is look-

ing lovely, and so very happy. I think I never saw one to whom life opened so hopefully." "Poor child," sighed Mrs. Gordon, "she must descend from the regions of poetry and romance, to the realities of life. It is ever thus with those who have but just crossed the warrant"

be unnerved by a weight of responsibility, that wives." is lightened by a more gradual revelation."

"I do not know about that! I have had would be observed. I told her that when cares multiplied, and sorrows came, she would feel the need of warmth and sympathy, and he would be the last to appreciate it."

"You surprise me ! How could you throw | falness of her untried heart. a shadow over her bridal days ?"

"Because I thought she had better be prepared for what must come : the quicker the iland beauty."

that the lover is usually lost in the husband, and that it is a sad and withering disappointment to find ourselves nothing, where we had fair shoulder of the bride, "look out how you expected to be all in all. But then I would begin; jist as you begin you've got to hold not discourage a friend at the outset. Let her make the experiment, and enjoy all of life that have it to to do it, mind that now! and it whom he thought that he had suffered an inhope and youthful charms can confer. When won't always be so easy, but he'll never know justice; to unfairness and raillery he opposed the struggle comes, Clara will be stronger and it is any thing-wont even think on't. I braver for it, if she is true to duty."

tates. What, I ask, is life, but a routine of self. Don't begin to wait on him, cos you distasteful drudgery, if happiness is to be en- can't always, and you always must if you begin. tirely ignored, and duty alone is left us ?"

of narrow views of life. There is unquestional up his slippers himself. To be sure now you bly a larger, broader sentiment, that may af- are young and nimble you can run and do it, ford us abundant consolation."

it appear, I shall be so glad to find a sunny asked aunt Ruth of Mrs. Edwards, who was stood, with smiling countenance, and listened "I may not be able to satisfy your mind;

these ills of life; do not imagine a sugar-coat- outfit. ed pill to be swallowed in happy unconsciousness of the bitterness within."

"Oh no! I only hope that, like too many of our patent medicines, the remedy will not be the weddin," said Ruth. worse than the disease." "It lies in my theology; or rather, my re-

ligious principles."

"Ah! you are going beyond my depth. I know nothing of theology."

woman, whatever it may be with man, is a ticles were piled." There's some of it in my stern discipline of petty, unremitting cares, chist if it aint spiled; and it aint no ways mingled with heart throbs of love and joy, of likely I shall ever change my condition. Clagrief and hope, so strangely that we are prone ry might as well have the hull." to feel that each love gift is but to lead us into the meshes of some new web of sorrow. Our children, so unusually beautiful, are often snatched from us, or, if they live, we must see them thrown into the crucible, that they too may become purified by trial. So that we are led to exclaim. "Add any thing to my cup, but Oh! spare my children; let their pathway be smooth, and thornless, and I will call nothing hard or difficult !' But the Lord has not chosen to deal with us thus, nor has he left it for us to point the way. Let us take his plan cheerfully and trustingly, and the kingdom of God within will lead far above these adverse circumstances, into that higher Clara.

life for which the spirit is ever longing."

The young lady whose marriage gave rise to this conversation, was the bride of a handsome lor inquiring for Mrs. Ross." and talented lawyer, who, although not wealthy, had every prospect of becoming so, as far "That's a dear child!" said her aunt, as as outward appearances indicated. Clara Ed- she left the room. "I could'nt help, now, a wards was looked upon by many envious eyes, thinkin of the sight o' difference between her after this; he went to the theatre, I, home. as carrying off the greatest matrimonial prize; and Jennie Carlton. When Jennie was marat once the handsomest and most talented young | ried she must have her sky blue silk to receive ments, and winning manners of the bride, united in, and her green silk travellin dress, and to a man of Henry Ross' position, gave promise to her mornin' dress, with nobody knows how the world of much domestic happiness. But many yards of ribbin and lace, made up into Clara was a house plant reared in the atmosphere of genial smiles and loving hearts. No rough blast had ever swept over her gentle form, and none but kind words had ever passed her lips. So that from the home circle it her pa said 'there Jennie, is a hundred dolwas taking its dearest treasure, and from the social scenes of R - the brightest, fairest star.

" Clara," said Mr. Edwards to his daughter, the day after the wedding, " you will carry away from us enough of sunshine to light your husband's hearth; you have been to us a my fears." good daughter, and will I am sure make a good wife."

" I shall certainly try to do all my duty," said Clara, with a smile that indicated no fear of ill

"I have but little to bestow upon you as my parting gift, but enough to furnish a small house plainly."

"It is more than I expected, and more I fear than you can well spare." "You will need it all; so take it, child, with a

father's blessing and prayer for your welfare

Clara's eyes filled, and she was turning away to hide the tears, while her father hastened from the room to conceal his own emotions. Just then her mother's voice from above called Clara, and she hastened to answer the sum-

equal division of these articles, and we want you to take your choice."

" Oh! mother, I am sure I shall never have use for half those things." "Jest like a gal now !" said aunt Ruth, there aint nigh so many as your ma had when she got her settin out. You are going a long

your future wants may be." "One of these I keep for myself," said Mrs. Edwards; "those blankets your aunt Ruth | the festival, at which, for the first time in Denwove and spun for me years ago, I thought you would prize them for her sake, although they are looking yellow now; and there is that old blue counterpane, one of your aunt's household gods. The other spreads are new, and that pair of soft blankets."

way from us, Clary, and you can't tell what

"Thank you mother, but I can see no choice ; it is of no consequence; put up any thing you please. I shall value any thing in my new home that savors of the old."

"So you will, Clary," said aunt Ruth, " you'll be cryin' over 'em one of these days, I'll

the Rubicon; they see nothing beyond the "Every one prophecies tears for me," said green and mossy banks of a silvered stream." the hopeful Clara. Mrs. Gordon called on me "A happy circumstance I think," said Mrs. this morning, and she poured out a sad tale of Melbourne ; "were it otherwise they would the infidelity of husbands, and the trials of

"Well, Clary, I'm glad on't : you mus'ut be settin your hopes too high, or puttin your a serious talk with Clara, and I told her exact- trust in man; for as sure as you do, the Lord ly what to expect. I told her that, in ten he will be a tryin' of you; he never lets none years. Ross would be as indifferent to her as of his little flock go to settin up earthly idols, other men are to their wives; that her virtues but what they have to be destroyed. It's eswould be obscured, while her faults alone pecially dangerous to set your heart on man -the most onstable bein' in creation."

> A twinkle of mingled unbelief and mirth glistened in Clara's eves, while her tell-tale face, revealed the perfect simplicity and trust-

"Clary," continued her aunt. "I have a mind to give you a bit of advice, because you know we ought to take good advice, whoever lusion is dispelled the better. These absurdly it comes from. Sit down by me a minnit, happy brides know nothing of life's trials-they | child, here on these boxes, cos it ain't no way look only for love and sympathy; a boon likely you'll ever see old aunt Ruth agin, you granted to woman merely in the years of bloom are a going away off to Michigan, among the bears and injins, and may be you will remem-"I admit, freely," said Mrs. Melbourne, ber my words after I'm dead and gone. It's jist this, Clary," said aunt Ruth, gesticulating solemnly, and laving her withered hand on the out. You begin to do your work, you'll always know your heart is set on him, Clary, and it "Duty is a harsh word, Mrs. Melbourne; it aint no wonder, for he is a dreadful handsome is easier to employ it, than to follow its dic- man, but that's no sign you should kill your-Let him hang up his own coat and hat, and "Perhaps we housekeepers are in danger put away his own boots and shoes, and hunt and love to, and expect he's a going to love "Do you think so?" said Mrs. Gordon with you for it, but he never will know but its his busied in arranging sheets and pillow cases for Clara, and in turning over drawers to see if

> "There is more truth than poetry in what you say," said the anxious mother.

"I thought you put by Clary's things before

" So I thought too, but I have been looking them over before packing them into these boxes, to see if any thing had been forgotten.' "If there was more table linen and towel-

ling it would be better," said aunt Ruth, ris-"A large part of God's great plan with ing and proceeding to the table, where the ar-

"You have not seen her silver; it is very nice," said her mother, opening a blue box, where the glittering ware lay upon a roll of cotton; "there! James bought that for her." Aunt Ruth lifted up her hands in wonder. What a settin out that is! spoons and forks; why Clary you'll have things in style, sure

enough." 'Brother James is very kind; it is a gift that I can always keep," said Clara, in a pleased tone.

"Where is my wife?" cried a voice from the hall, as the proud young husband jumped up the stairs, three steps at a time, in search of

"You hav'nt got her yet," said aunt Ruth. "So you say, aunt Ruth, but I can tell you that there are ladies and gentlemen in the par-

"There, aunt Ruth, I must go," said Clara. them little stars, and spangled all over it."

"Rosetts, Ruth," said Mrs. Edwards. "Well, rosetts; and then her wedding gown they said cost fifty dollars, and when lars to get your weddin things', says Jennie, 'why, pa, that is not a beginning.' But Clary now is different, and I cant help thinking and feelin' somehow as if Ross ain't quite good enough for Clary. The fact is, Abby, I have

"Why, Ruth, he is called a very talented man, and he certainly might have married any lady he chose."

"Don't care a fig for that, if he hain't got the faculty, and its my opinion he hain'tthese dashin men ain't apt to have it-he won't be deserving of such a wife as she will make him," and aunt Ruth threw down her metal spectacle case with great vehemence.

"I hope he will be kind to her: I know she will be faithful to him. There now, these wards turned from the room, dashing the hot tears from her eyes, as she passed into her own chamber to give vent to the fullness of her

Clara, and she hastened to answer the summons. Mrs. Edwards stood by two large piles of well assorted bedding, which, in company with her maiden sister, she was solemnly considering.

"Now," said she, "Clara, your aunt Ruth and I have made as nearly as possible, an land I have made as nearly as possible, an land I have made as nearly as possible, an land I have made as nearly as possible, an land is sister were adopted by Washington. I then for her own mothed many respects as a mother, for her own mothed many respects as a mother for her own mothed many respects as a mother for her own many respects as a mother for her own many respects as a mother for her o

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN'S RYRON

FROM THE STORY OF "MY LIFE." In honor of Thorwaldsen, a musico-poetical academy was established, and the poets who were invited to it by Heiberg wrote and read each a poem in praise of him who returned. wrote on Jason, who fetched the golden fleece. viz., Jason-Thorwaldsen, who went forth to win golden art. A banquet and a ball closed mark, popular life and a great interest in the realms of art were evinced. From this evening I saw Thorwaldsen almost daily in society, and in his studio: I often spent several weeks in succession with him at Nyso, where he seemed to have taken firm root, and where most of his works executed in Denmark had their origin. His was a healthful, fresh turn of mind, not devoid of humor, on which account Holberg the poet was one to whom he was very much attached; in the troubles and disruptions of the world he did not at all mix. One morning at Nyso-he was just then working at his own statue-I entered, and bade to notice me, and I stole out softly. At at it; you know we never like them to laugh it may accomplish. breakfast he was rather silent, and when he at it, and that would be worse, for it would be was asked to say something, he said, in his laughing at mother."

own dry way, "I have this morning spoken more than in many days together, but no one to." has listened to me; there I stand and think morning, and I told him a long story about a matter which had to do with Byron. I thought I turned myself around, and there I stood more than an hour, and chattered aloud before the empty walls." We all begged him to relate the story once more but we got it very short. O, that was in Rome, when I was setting about to make Byron's statue; he placed him self opposite to me, but immediately commenced to put on an entirely different countenance from that which was usual to him. 'Will you not sit still?' said I; 'but you must not make these faces.' 'That is my expression,' said Byron. 'Indeed!' said I; and then I made him as I wished, and every one said, when he was ready, that it was a hit. But when Byron himself saw it, he said, 'It does not resemble me at all; I look unhappy.' He was above all things so desirous of looking extremely unhappy! added Thorwaldsen, with a comic experssion. dinner, to listen to music with half-closed eyes, and it was his greatest joy, when the evening game of Lotto commenced, which the entire eighbourhood of Nyso was obliged to learn: it was for pieces of glass they played; and for this reason I can relate, of this otherwise so great a man, a peculiar trait, that he played with the greatest interest for the purpose of winning. With warmth, and even violence, he could espouse the interest of a party from himself, even against the lady of the house. who, in other respects, had the most childlike sentiments towards him, and whose thoughts only turned on rendering everything agreeable to him. In his society I wrote some of my tales; for instance, "Ole Luck Oin " ("Ole Shut Eve"), and he listened to it with pleasure

Nyso, Holberg's portrait in clay, it was committed to me to give him a poem for his work; upon which he received the following impromptu :-

and interest. In the twilight, when the family

circle sat in the open garden parlour. Thorwald-

sen would creep up to me softly, and clap me

on the shoulder and say, "Shail we little ones

ighest praise for the truth in my fictions; it

delighted him to hear the same stories again

One morning, just as he was modelling in clay his great bas-relief of the "Procession to Golgotha," I entered into his study. "Tell me," said he, "do you find that I have dressed Pilate correctly?" "You must say nothing to him," said the Baroness, who was always with him; "it is right, it is excellent; go away now." Thorwaldsen repeated his question. Well then," said 1, "I must confess to you. it really appears to me as if Pilate were dressed rather as an Egyptian than as a Roman." it appears to me also," said Thorwaldsen: and took the clay up in his hand, and destroyed the figure. "Now you are guilty of his having annihilated an immortal work," exclaimed the Baroness, violently. "Then we can make a new immortal work," said he, in good humour; and modelled Pilate just as he now stands in the bas-relief in the Ladies' Church in Copen-

His last birthday was celebrated there in the country: I had written a pretty little song: it was still wet on the paper, when we sang it early in the morning before his door, accompanied with a music of jingling fire-irons, gongs, and bottles, which were rubbed with a cork. Thorwaldsen himself, in bis morning gown and slippers, opened the door, and danced around his room, swung around his Raphael's cap, and joined the chorus. There was life

and mirth in the strong old man. On the last day of his life, I sat beside him at dinner; he was uncommonly merry, repeated some witticisms, which he had just read in the Corsair," a well-known Copenhagen paper, and spoke of the journey which he intended to undertake to Italy in the summer. We parted On the following morning, the waiter at the hotel, where I put up, said, "That was a strange thing about Thorwaldsen—that he died yesterday." "Thorwaldsen!" exclaimed I; "he is not dead; I dined with him yesterday." "They say that he died yesterday evening at the theatre," said the waiter. thought he had been taken ill, but still felt a strange anxiety, and hastened immediately over to his house. There lay his corpse stretched out on the bed; the room was crowded with strangers; the floor wet with snowwater, the air stifling; the Baroness Stampe sat on the bed, and wept bitterly. I stood trembling, and deeply affected.

HARRY'S PROMISE.

Oh, George, that was wicked to say that ! "Well, didn't Will Brown spoil my ball and then throw it at me? It was enough to make anybody swear. Father only bought it for me vesterday.'

"For all that, George, it was wrong to speak so.' "What makes it so wrong, Harry? I am sure I think our Joe ought to know a great deal better than you do, for he is almost a

don't remember all he says." " I said something like that once. George. I was spinning my top, and the twine broke. Mother heard what I said, and she called me up into her room, and told how wicked it was things are all arranged at last," and Mrs. Ed- to talk so: she was sick then. It wasn't a great while afterwards, when Uncle Harry came into my little room one night and wakened me. He told me mother was very sick, and wanted to see me. He carried me to her bed. She reached out her thin white hands The eccentric aunt Ruth was but a half-sis- when she saw me, and smiled. I kept close to Parke Custis—is the author of certain "Me- that pardoneth is above all. ter of Mrs. Edwards, and had been to her in her, and laid my face against hers. She kiss- moirs" of the great man, just issued, and he

ACCOUNT OF THORWALDSEN, AND mother told you.' I promised her I would. Oh! how tight she held me then! I can't tell all she said then, George, but it was something about God's taking care of me, and my promise. After a while I felt her cheek grow cold like things else, when nourished and supplied plen-Unele Harry took me back to my bed and I stopped and drew his hand across his eyes.

> "Three years now: for I was eight last Harry?"

> me, just as she did that night." Well, Harry, I am going to try your

promise too. Shall I?" "Why yes, if you will, George, but -" he stopped and looked down But what, Harry?"

"I'll not tell. Harry, if you don't want me

"Well, I think it was the prayer mother that Andersen is behind me, for he said good | made afterward, that helps me keep my prom-

mother."

Mothers, be encouraged! The little seeds of counsel which you are daily scattering, are friends can have no reasonable objection!' If never lost. Like a rich harvest, they will these interrogations can be satisfactorily anreturn in blessings on your children's hearts. swered, there will be but one more to be ask-Perhaps they seem unmindful of your kind ed. He never forgets, who said, "If ye shall ask affections are engaged by me?" Without this, anything in my name, I will do it."

BE PATIENT WITH THE LITTLE

ONES Be patient with the little ones. Let neither their slow understanding nor their occasional pertness offend you to provoke the sharp reproof. Remember the world is new to them, and nothing short of good sense and an easy, and they have no slight task to grasp with unaffected conduct can draw the line between It afforded the great artist a pleasure, after truths that crowd upon their attention. You are grown to maturity and strength, through happens otherwise than that a thoroughly bred your thought. Teach him patiently as God looks, words, or actions, given for no other teaches you, "line upon line, precept upon purpose than to draw men on to make over-precept, here a little and there a little," tures that may be rejected." Cheer him on in his conflict of mind; in after years his ripe, rich thought shall rise and call you blessed

Bide patiently the endless questionings of pirit of free inquiry with an impatient word r frown, nor attempt, on the contrary, a long astructive reply to every casual question. Seek rather to deepen their curiosity. Conproud of what he has learned, as anxious to a phantom of the imagination, or a voluntary can what his curiosity with a glimpse of the beneficial in its nature; error must be permountain of truth lying beyond; so wilt thou nicious. The one is a sure guide, the foundhear no tales to-night?" With his own send forth a philosopher, and not a silly pepeculiar natural way, he bestowed on me the dant into the world.

Bear patiently the childish humors of the little ones. They are but the untutored pleada brightening smile. "I hope you can make right, and your privilege-ain't it so Abby?" and again; often during his finest works he ings of the young spirit for care and cultivation. Irritated into strength, and hardened upon; it always deceives and disappoints. to the stories of the "Loving Couple" and into habits they will haunt the whole of life Truth is important, because it respects existof the "Ugly Duckling." I possess a certain like fiends of despair, and make thy little ones ences and relations which may have an influence talent of improvising in my native tongue little curse the day they were born; but corrected you look very curious to know my panacia for any thing more could be spared for the bride's poems and songs; this talent delighted Thor- kindly and patiently, they become elements waldsen very much, and as he had modelled at of happiness and usefulness. Passions are but fires, that may either scorch as with their uneedful warmth.

> Bless your little ones with a patient care of their childhood, and they will certainly consecrate the glory and grace of their manhood to your service. Sow in their hearts the seeds of a perennial blessedness; its ripened fruit will afford you a perpetual joy .- Michigan Journal of Education.

THE BELOVED WIFE. Only let a woman be sure that she is precious to her husband-not useful, not valuable, not convenient, simply, but lovely and beloved; let her opinion be asked, her approval and intelligence, and whose ingenious observaher only be loved, honored and cherished in and sheltered therein, adversity will have lost is to a house without love, as a person to a absolutely impracticable. machine; the one is life, the other mechan-

light, a house just as tidy as the other, but the vowing that it is useless in her economy; yet latter has a spring of beauty about her, a joy- man will thrust it back again, day after day! ousness, an aggressive, and penetrating, and pervading brightness, to which the former is a stranger. The deep happiness in her heart shines out in her face. She is a ray of sun-house, yesterday, I understand."-"No," was light in the house. She gleams all over it. the response, "we had the apostle Paul for our It is airy and gay, and graceful, and warm and welcoming with her presence. She is full of devices and plots, and sweet surprises for was too. Though an old preacher, I do not her husband and family. She has never done | see but he is as eloquent as our modern ministers; with the romance and poetry of life. She is certainly he is as sound in the doctrines." herself a lyric poem, setting herself to all pure and gracious melodies. Humble household ways and duties have for her a golden significance. The prize makes the calling high, and the end dignifies the means. Her home is a paradise, not sinless, not painless, but still a paradise : for "Love is Heaven, and Heaven Love."

A GREAT MAN'S ADVICE TO A YOUNG LADY.

It was in the year 1758, long before the ton, as he who was to be the founder of the on business a ferry of Pamunka, a branch of the York River, was stopped by request to partake of the hospitality of a Mr. Chamberlayne, the owner of a domain in Virginia, in the midst of which Aunt Dinah always where the name of the Colonel was honored. ward, but the Virginian Amphitryon would tions, that he would introduce his friend to a bluntly, "Look a 'hear, Aunt Dinah! you charming widow, then beneath his roof. This man, and when he gets cross at me, he talks a great while longer that way than I did. I was a Mrs. Custis (nee Dandridge) aged twen- Gospel,' if you doesn't give nothin' to make it ty-six, who had married a gentleman who was fly. both a colonel and an eminently successful painter. By his premature death, Mrs. Custis "found herself at once a very young widow, and among the wealthiest in the colony." Col. Washington came to dine, and remain-

ed to woo. He was fascinated by the widow, and, marrying her, lived never to repent the step. The new Mrs. Washington had a stepson, whose son—Mr. George Washington Parke Custis—is the author of certain "Memoirs" of the great man, just issued, and he and his sister were adonted by Washington.

Absolute despotism may prevail in a State, and he and his sister were adonted by Washington.

Absolute despotism may prevail in a State, and he are constitution re-

boys use them, you will remember what your daughter, is of universal application to those who, as she then was, are unengaged. "Love is said to be an involuntary passion

and it is therefore contended that it cannot be

resisted. This is true in part only, for like all snow, and she didn't hold me so tight. Then tifully with ailment, it is rapid in its progress; but let these be withdrawn, and it may be stisaw he had been crying too." Here Harry fled in its birth, or much stinted in its growth For example, a woman (the same may be George asked, "How long has it been since | said of the other sex) all beautiful and accomplished, will, while her hand and heart are undisposed of, turn the heads, and set the circle in week, and I was only five when mother died." | which she moves on fire. Let her marry, and "And have you remembered all this time, what is the consequence? The madness ceases, and all is quiet again. Why? Not be-"Yes. Sometimes I think of using bad words, when the boys make me cross; but right away I seem to see my mother looking at "Seem to see my mother looking at "es, and all is quiet again. Why? Not because there is any diminution in the charms of bo.pt.I.Polh's&Co. 40 Bo. oc. J'd&M'y-40 Bo. oc. J'd&M ought to be under the guidance of reason : for COAL although we cannot avoid first impressions, we Liv. Orr'll ch'ns 50 @ may assuredly place them under guard; and show you while you remain Eleanor to Cocoa—Custis, spinster, and retain the resolution to love with moderation—the propriety of adherst the latter resolution, at least until you strom'o, in bd. — 32 Strom'o, in bd. — 34 Dom'o, in bd. — 35 Dom'o, in bd. — 36 Dom'o, in bd. — 37 Dom'o, in bd. — 37 Dom'o, in bd. — 38 Do show you while you remain Eleanor Parke "I was going to tell you what I thought love with moderation-the propriety of adherhelped me to keep my promise. You must ing to the latter resolution, at least until you him good morning; he seemed to be unwilling not tell the other boys this, they might laugh have secured your game, and the way by which may accomplish. "When the fire is beginning to kindle, and

your heart growing warm, propound these questions to it : 'Who is the invader ? Have I a competent knowledge of him? Is he a man of COPPERgood character? a man of sense?' For, be assured, a sensible woman can never be happy | Sheath'g, new, (suits) made afterward, that helps me keep my promise; and, besides that, every night and morning ever since, when I kneel at my bed, I ask God to help me keep my promise to my Is his fortune sufficient to maintain me in the Is helps me keep my promise to my Is his fortune sufficient to maintain me in the Is helps me keep my promise to my Is his fortune sufficient to maintain me in the Is helps me keep my promise to my Is his fortune sufficient to maintain me in the Is helps me keep my promise to my Is his fortune sufficient to maintain me in the Is helps me keep my promise to my Is his fortune sufficient to maintain me in the Is helps me keep my promise to my Is his fortune sufficient to maintain me in the Is helps me keep my promise to my Is his fortune sufficient to maintain me in the Is helps me keep my promise to my Is his fortune sufficient to maintain me in the Is helps me keep my promise to my Is his fortune sufficient to maintain me in the Is helps me keep my promise to my Is his fortune sufficient to maintain me in the Is helps me keep my promise to my Is his fortune sufficient to maintain me in the Is helps me keep my promise to my Is his fortune sufficient to maintain me in the Is helps me keep my promise to my Is his fortune sufficient to maintain me in the Is helps me keep my promise to my Is his fortune sufficient to maintain me in the Is helps me keep my promise to my Is helps me keep my promise to my Is helps me keep my promise materials me Is he a gamoler, a special to maintain me in the manner I have been accustomed to live, and my sisters do live; and is he one to whom my friends can have no reasonable objection! If that one word might have been said in reply; God to help me keep my promise to my Is his fortune sufficient to maintain me in the

red, there will be but one more to be ask-That, however, is an important one. Calicoes, fancy - 124 5-18 estructions and gentle words; but remember 'Have I sufficient ground to conclude that his the heart of sensibility will struggle against a passion that is not reciprocated-delicacy, custom, or call it by any epithet you will, having precluded all advances on your part. The declaration, without the most indirect invitation by yours, must proceed from the gentleman, to render it permanent and valuable their unripened intellect the mass of facts and prudery and coquetry. It would be no great departure from the truth to say that it rarely years of experience; and it ill becomes you to coquette dies in celibaey, as a punishment for ret at a child who fails to keep pace with her attempts to mislead others by encouraging

TRUTH AND ERROR.

From its extreme simplicity it is difficult to your children. Do not roughly crush the rising define truth. Definitions respect the peculiar properties by which one subject is discriminated from another. Truth can be distinguished from nothing, but its direct opposite-error; but the distinction cannot be made until each vert, if possible, the careless question into a be precisely known. Whatever has been, is, profound and earnest inquiry. Let your reply or will be, is entitled to the denomination of send the little questioner forth, not so much a truth. Error is merely a thought, an opinion, know more. Happy, thou, if, in giving your deception of a depraved mind, and can be subchild the molecule of truth he asks for, you stantiated nowhere. Truth is, and must be We must know that things are, why they are, and what nowers they in a manner correspondent with their natures upon our well-being, and without which well-

Professor Miller has published a new controlled fury, or may yield us a genial and edition of his PLACE AND POWER OF ALCOHOL, and brought down all its scientific investigations to the present time. He says:

being can never be obtained.

A desire on the part of the Directors of the Scottish Temperance League to publish an enlarged edition of this treatise, enables me to make such alterations in the text, as the advance of physiological science requires. And these are not inconsiderable.

The theory of Liebig as to the combustion of alcohol in the lungs, seems about to be quietly consigned to the tomb of all the Capulets, at the instance of M. M. Lallemand. Perrin, and Duroy-French physicians and ed; let her be the recipient of his polite and chemists-who have recently investigated the hearty attentions; let her feel that her care action of alcohol on the human system, as well and love are noticed, appreciated and return- as on that of lower animals, with much care sought, and her judgment respected, in mat- tions all go to prove that alcohol undergoes ters of which she is cognizant; in short, let no apparent change within the animal economy.

Alcohol, when taken into the stomach, where fulfillment of the marriage vow, and she will perhaps a very small portion may sometimes be to her husband, and her children and soci- be converted into acetic acid, is speedily abety, a wellspring of pleasure. She will bear sorbed by the veins into the system; not to be pain, and toil, and anxiety, for her husband's equally diffused there, but to accumulate ove is, to her, tower and fortress. Shielded mainly in the brain and liver. After a time -sometimes extending many hours-it is elimits sting. She may suffer, but sympathy may inated by the organs of excretion-the lungs. dull the edge of sorrow. A house with love the skin, and especially the kidneys; not in it-and by love, I mean love expressed in decomposed in any degree, but simply given words and looks and deeds, for I have not one back, or rather thrust out by nature-as if spark of faith in the love that never crops out | with a protest that she found it altogether and

"Naturam expellas furca; tamen usque recurret," says the proverb. But here is its con-The unloved woman may have bread just as verse. Nature expels an unwelcome intruder.

> A GOOD PREACHER .- It was said to a brother, "You were destitute of preaching at your preacher: we read the fourth and fifth chapters of Ephesians, and a most excellent discourse it

> the best common salt, one part of sugar and one part of saltpeter, and blend the whole completely. Take one ounce of this composition for sixteen ounces of butter, work it well into a mass and close it up for use. Butter thus cured requires to stand three weeks or a month before it is used.

a shouting colored saint, who would sing at the war of Independence, that Colonel Washing- top of her voice and cry 'Glory!' above all the rest. It was common at the missionary pray-American Republic was then called, crossing er meetings of the colored people to take up a collection while singing the hymn, " Fly abroad thou mighty Gospel,"

SINGING AND GIVING .- Old Aunt Dinah was

threw her head back, shut up her eyes and The strict Washington insisted on pressing for- sang away lustily till the plate had gone by. The sable collector observed her habit, and one take no denial; urging, among other temptations, that he would introduce his friend to a bluntly, "Look a 'hear, Aunt Dinah! you

> Man is now believed to have lived in the age when mammoths roamed through American and European forests. Flint arrow heads have been found mixed with the bones of these quadrupeds .- Scientific American.

THE NEGRO'S PRAYER-A Port Royal letter says: The other day an old fellow taken aboard one of the vessels was overheard praying vigourously that "de Lord would bress these -d Yankees." Poor Sambo had never heard us designated in any other way, and gave the entire title in his prayer.

PRICES CURRENT.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PRINCIPLA

| SanJuan | Savanilla, etc. - 174 | SanJuan CANDLES. (direct)=20 2....=21 CalcuttaBuff....-14 Do, Kip4, flapce...1 70 Do. drysaited. 1.10 Black, dry 1.00 HONEY-HOPS-DUTY. 15 % of adv.

.-- 6-25 |Bar-- 35 6-10 | Sheet and Pipe 31 LEATHER— 37 Dak (S)LL = mk, Ohon ... 26 6.
-ak, Sou. Light - 22 6-26
-ak, Sou. Light - 22 6-26
-ak, wall eight, ... 31 6-26
-femiok , light - 20 6-26
-femiok , light - 20 6-26
-femiok , heavy - 21 6-22
-femiok k, baw - 13 6-26
-femiok k, pr. 40 - 11 6-2 icolol & gal. . — 8 — 20 loes & fb. . . — 18 G — 20 loes & courne — 60 G — 76 Ant'y reg. cash 12 & 6 - 14
Argois, reflued - 32 & - 36

(IME-pr bb)

RUGS AND DYES-

Brimstone fibr. — 3-44
Brimstone Fib. — 4-45
Brimstone Fib. — 4-46
Brimstone Fib. — 4-46 ink, citywkd. - 1

.2.75 @ 3.00 - 15 G- 60 - 33 G- 36 MOLASSES-lanna small liake 55 a — — anna large llake 55 a as

Anna large lake ... 55 @ 65 utglisb l. Alep ... 6-32 NAILS ... 1 Bergamet ... 3.25 @ 3.52 Cut, 4d@64 M. ... 3.60 @ -1 Cassia ... 3.25 @ 3.50 I Lemen ... 2.54 @ 3.50 I Peperinint ... 2.55 @ 3.50 I Peperinint ... 2.55 @ 3.00 I Orange ... 1.75 @ 1.871 NAVAL STORKS ... Furpentine, Sti N

Kerosche, Ill'g. - 20 6-

> OIL CARE— Thinob. c. Htun 43.00 @ 44.00 Think round, 33.00 @ 3.00 PROVISIONS-Mess,extra 13 50

-- @ 7 50 FLOUR AND MEAL— Sour 4 25 @ 4 50 ate Superfine, 6 40 @ 6.50 St.lair to pr. - 16

erfine, No.2.-

G 8.75 L'pool,Fr.sack. 140 @ 140

| Startin's | Star FRUIT—
Rats. Sn. P ½ ck — @ 6.00
Sn. P ½ ck

| Southera | 75 | 68 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 1

GUNPOWDER—
Blasting, #25 th 3.75 @ 3.85

Plates, 1.X #55 x 8.75 @ 8.87

Plates, 1.C. 9 to @10.25 Shipping 6.00 @6 25 WOOL— No. 1 Puled Co.

HAY-N.R.inbls. \$100th- 55 @ -HEMP-

NICHOLSON, PRINTER, 104 WILLIAM ST., N.Y.

eur so

right war ferre avoid

ed, as you a delusi sends Lifti

struggi to expe that she